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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER:—Showers.

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JUDGE SPEEDS 2nd SCOTTSBORO BOY TO DEATH VERDICT

U.S. Anti-Imperialist Meeting in Cuba Is Stopped by Troops

Protest of Cuban Factory Workers Forces the Release of U. S. Delegation

Hand of Welles, U. S. Ambassador, Seen in Countermand of Permit of Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 3.—Military troops were used yesterday by the Commandant of Santa Clara to stop a meeting of Cuban workers and peasants organized to welcome the American Anti-Imperialist Delegation.

This suppressive action came after the anti-imperialist delagation had been granted full permission by the Secretary of the Interior and War, Guiteras, to travel freely and to hold meetings. The local military commandant notified the delegation that he had received instructions from Guiteras to stop the meeting.

Sugar Workers Protest

In this counter-command, the hand of the U. S. Ambassador, Welles, is clearly seen.

This action has aroused the strongest indignation and protest among the workers of Santa Clara, who immediately formed a joint delegation with the members of the Delegation to protest to the Grau government. The workers of the Tanguaro Sugar Mill met in protest. Vigorous protests will also be made to Roosevelt and Welles against this attempt to prevent the unity of the Cuban and American masses against imperialism.

The Delegation was held for a short time under military detention, but was later allowed to proceed.

Hold Scottsboro Meeting

It was decided that part of the Delegation, consisting of Shepard and Runge, will proceed to the interior to the Oriente Province to meet the workers who seized the Wall Street sugar mills, and to hold solidarity Anti-Imperialist protest meetings there.

The rest of the delegation is proceeding back to Havana, where a huge Scottsboro protest meeting has been arranged by the Negro Society. The Delegation will speak at this meeting.

The Delegation has arranged to visit the families of victims of the Machado regime as well as prisoners still in jail.

In addition the delegates will address a mass meeting of the Havana Trade Unions, protesting the Santa Clara action of the Cuban troops at the command of the Grau Minister of the Interior.

The Delegation consists of Harry Gannes, Chairman, of the Anti-Imperialist League and the Daily Worker staff; J. B. Matthews, Chairman of the American Committee Against War and Fascism; Henry Sheppard, of the Trade Union Unity Council; Alfred Runge, of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Vivid Articles on Situation in Cuba Begin Today on P. 6

See page six for the first of a series of articles by Harry Gannes, chairman of the Anti-Imperialist Delegation now visiting Cuba. The delegation visited the Machado dungeons and the factories where the Cuban workers went out on general strike. They fraternized with the Cuban soldiers and sailors. The series will give the best first-hand account of the present state of affairs in Cuba, semi-colony of American imperialism.

3,000 Sausage Men Strike in 96 Plants for Minimum Wage

Chicago Meat Workers Also Demand the 40-Hour Week

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3. — Three thousand sausage workers at 96 plants have gone on strike for the 40-hour week and minimum wage scale for skilled workers of $28, $34 and $40 a week. The strike involves members of the unions of the A. F. of L., such as sausage workers, meat cutters, meat wagon drivers and meat peddlers unions, all affiliated to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers of North America.

Affects Small Shops

This strike formulated demands only for the most skilled workers. For the unskilled workers who are on strike no demands were formulated. Sandwich pickets are stationed at the establishments where the workers are on strike. This strike is not affecting any big packers. It affects only small shops.

The union burocrats of the Live-stock Handlers Union are having a conference with the general manager of the Union Stockyards and Transit Co., in an attempt to adjust the demands raised by the workers in the recent strike. The Livestock Handlers must be on the look-out for any new sell-out that the burocrats might attempt to put over.

Industrial Union Active

The Packing House Workers Industrial Union intensifies its organizational drive among the packing house workers and fully supports the workers on strike, working towards strngthening the strike, and warns the workers against any betrayals of the union burocrats, urging mass picketing and calls upon the unorganized and unskilled workers who are on strike to formulate demands. The P. H. W. I. U. also calls upon the skilled workers, organized into the unions of the A. F. of L. not to betray the unorganized and unskilled workers, but to fight together to improve conditions of all the workers.

N.R.A. Threatens to Outlaw Strike of N. Y. Shoe Workers

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The New York National Labor Board has threatened to outlaw the strike of the New York shoe workers, it was revealed today by Fred Biedenkapp, general secretary of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union.

The N. R. A. board threatens to disregard the terms of settlement which the strikers, through their militant fight, forced the employers and the N. R. A. Board itself to accept, Biedenkapp said.

Strike Not Over

The general strike of 14,000 shoe, slipper and stitchdown workers in New York is not over yet, Biedenkapp declared. Out of 129 shops on strike, 105 have settled with the union, he said, but 24 shops are still on strike, including I. Miller, Delman, Morgan and Grossman, Vincent Horowitz, and others.

The strikers through their militant struggle, which included mass picketing against injunctions, in which many were arrested, forced concessions of wage increases and recognition of shop committees in the settlement, which concessions were embodied in the ruling of the National Labor Board. Now the employers in the 24 shops still on strike refuse to settle on this basis.

The local N. R. A. board threatens to disregard the settlement won by the workers, and accepted in the rulings of the N. R. A., and order the strikers in these 24 shops back without concessions.

Trickery of Bosses

The employers have tried to trick the strikers out of victory by ordering

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Militia Deports Seven Leaders of New Mexico Strike

Benjamin Speaks at Protest Meeting in N. Y. Thursday

GALLUP, N. Mex., Dec. 3. — The Gallup state militia has re-arrested and deported to Arizona the mine strike leaders, Charles Guynn, Henry Sumid, Frank Georges, Richard Allander, Bob Roberts and Martha Roberts of the National Miners Union, Henry Sumid of the Labor Research Association and Clarence Lynch of the International Labor Defense. The strike leaders were dragged from their beds, held in the military stockade until Saturday, and then deported to Navajo, in the Arizona desert, and left destitute.

This is a continuation of Gen. Wood's attempt, with the support of Major Moore of the N. R. A. board, to drive the leaders of the N. M. U. out of the state.

The militia, with approval of the N. R. A., have thus again violated the agreement which settled the strike of the Gallup miners. Under this strike settlement, all strike leaders were to have been released unconditionally.

Protests Urged

The deportation of these leaders of the National Miners Union is an attempt of the military and the companies to smash the National Miners Union, and oust the organization from the field. The N. M. U., as a result of the favorable settlement of the strike, is in an entrenched position in the New Mexico field, and the

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW YORK.—Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployed Councils, just released from prison at Albuquerque, New Mexico, will speak in New York City on Thursday night, Dec. 7, at 7:30 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St. I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils, will be chairman.

Other speakers will be Richard Moore, general secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Richard Sullivan, secretary of the Unemployed Councils of New York, and Juliet S. Poyntz of the Trade Union Unity Council.

Bear Mt. Workers Call First Strike on Civil Works Job

NEW YORK.—When 1,500 civil works employes assemble at Weehawken Ferry at W. 42nd St. at 5:30 this morning for their trip to Bear Mountain, where they work, they will declare a strike and attempt to call out a second contingent of Bear Mountain C. W. A. workers which is scheduled to follow them in 20 minutes.

The strikers will march to Commissioner Taylor's office and demand that the work be scheduled so that they receive $5 per day for a three-day week; pay for rainy days; guarantee of $15 per week; no discrimination against strikers; and abolition of the present charge of 50 cents for transportation.

The workers were told Saturday that they would receive less under the Civil Works Administration for the hours worked than they had been receiving under the Temporary Emergency Work Relief. The strike is a result of a meeting which the workers held on the train returning from work Saturday.

Under the system which had been in force since Nov. 21, 1932, the men had been receiving $4 a day; 6 days a week; 2 weeks' work a month. Under the proposed Civil Works program the men will receive $15 for a 30-hour week, less transportation charges of 50 cents a day.

MACHINERY TO OUTLAW STRIKES COMING THIS MONTH, SAYS JOHNSON

Enforced "Compliance" With Wage-Cutting Drive of N.R.A., Keynote of Phila., Speech: "No Strikes Wanted," He Says

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—New machinery of the N. R. A. will be in effect this month, to outlaw strikes and to enforce wage cutting decisions of the N. R. A., General Johnson, chief N. R. A. administrator, made clear in a speech here yesterday.

The keynote of Johnson's speech was the program for the outlawing of strikes by the Roosevelt government. Johnson emphasized that the officials of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, etc., are supporting the strikebreaking drive of the N. R. A.

To "Force Compliance"

"By the first of the year there will be a new and adequately implemented nation-wide system for compliance," Johnson said. "It is neither faithful nor fair to strike until the means provided under the law have been pursued," he repeated in another part of his speech.

On the question of forcing the workers to comply with the ruling of the N. R. A. and preventing strikes, Johnson declared, "there has been delay in setting up adequate machinery of compliance." The new machinery to "force compliance," Johnson said, "will be in a position to act promptly and forcefully."

Does Not Want Strikes

Johnson's speech continually came back to the question of the use of government force to impose the wage cutting decisions of the N. R. A. on the workers. "We will not let any dispute drag out interminably until the workers are started back to their jobs," he declared. "If it cannot be done through the mediation of the labor board, it will be done by application of the penal sanctions of the N. R. A. Nobody wants long drawn out strikes. They starve labor and ruin industry. What we want is swift action and loyal compliance."

Green Support Johnson

That the A. F. of L. officials are behind the drive to outlaw strikes and impose worse conditions on the workers through the N. R. A. decisions was brought out when Johnson extolled the "faithfulness and fairness of organized labor." He quoted the A. F. of L. leaders in repeatedly

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Johnson Approves 25 Per Cent Cut in Cotton Operations

Mass Unemployment Forecast This Month in Code Ruling

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3. — General Johnson yesterday approved the recommendation of the Cotton Textile Institute, composed of textile employers who run the cotton code, that machine hours of operation be cut 25 per cent under hours now allowed, during the month of December. This means part-time work for the workers of the textile industry this month, as well as mass unemployment.

"Approval on behalf of the N.R.A. "hailed" the recommendation, which means further starvation for the textile workers, as "an indication of the possibility of self-government by industry under codes of fair competition."

The ruling of the N.R.A. further concurs in the recommendation that for ninety days shortening of the machine hours worked in any branch of industry may be put into effect.

The reason given by the "Code Authority," the Cotton Institute, for the cut, was "to meet emergency conditions now prevailing in the industry," caused by "a seasonal slump in sales." The textile industry, the first to go under the N. R. A., has a minimum wage of only $13 a week and the code governs not only cotton, but silk and rayon as well. Mass unemployment this month is forecast in the textile industry.

Chicago Answers Philadelphia

CHICAGO workers are taking real action to help save our Daily Worker. They have accepted Philadelphia's challenge, and to show that they mean real business rushed $153.96 yesterday.

The challenge was accepted at a functionaries' meeting of the Communist Party, District 8, Chicago, and the following resolution adopted:

"Whereas the Philadelphia District of the Communist Party together with the close sympathizers of the revolutionary movement has challenged Chicago to fulfill its quota in the Daily Worker drive and at the same time increasing its own quota from $2,000 to $2,500.

"Be it resolved that we the functionaries of the Communist Party of Chicago full endorse the decision of the District secretariat, District 8, to fulfill our quota of $5,000, and also

"Be it resolved that we accept the challenge made by Philadelphia and pledge ourselves to fulfill our quota before Philadelphia raises its increased quota of $2,500."

* * *

CHICAGO is one of the first districts to send tag day receipts. With $153.96 already raised, Chicago pledges at least another $100 from tag day collections shortly. "The activity in the Daily Worker Tag Day drive showed that workers are more enthusiastic about our 'Daily' than ever before," Chicago writes. "There were more collectors out than we had for a long time in our tag day campaigns."

* * *

THE spirit being shown by Philadelphia workers and of Chicago should be adopted by workers in every city. How about you comrades of New York, Detroit, Cleveland? Follow Philadelphia and Chicago. Pledge to raise your quotas quickly. Yesterday we passed the $30,000 mark. Quick action will turn our $40,000 drive into a Dnieprostroi triumph. It will save our Daily Worker from the grave financial danger it is in at this time.

ALTOGETHER NOW! EVERY DISTRICT! FORWARD TO THE COMPLETION OF THE DRIVE. EVERY READER HELP BY SENDING IN A DOLLAR! SPEED YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS. NO MATTER HOW SMALL TO THE DAILY WORKER. EVERY CENT IS NEEDED.

* * *

Saturday's receipts	$ 315.92
Previous total	30,059.42
Total to date	**$30,375.34**

Negro Witnesses Testify in Defense of Clarence Norris

Sidelights on the Lynch Trial of Heywood Patterson

Daily Worker Reveals How the Southern "Liberals" Give Help to Prosecution

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

ARTICLE I.

Of all the court cases I have ever witnessed in 15 years of newspaper covering of trials, and of all the cases I have ever heard of, I never saw or heard of one so raw, so brazenly indifferent to the primitive principles of simple justice as the third trial of Heywood Patterson in the Morgan County courthouse in Decatur before Circuit Judge W.W. ("Speed") Callahan.

It was not a trial in the legal sense of the word. Alabama simply rushed through what was obviously a pre-arranged determination to place a Negro boy in the electric chair at Kilby Prison in Montgomery, Alabama.

Determined to Kill.

These are strong words. But I have never been so keenly aware of the utter impossibility of the Scottsboro boys to get simple justice as I am now that the Patterson trial is over. Alabama is determined to burn the Scottsboro boys not only to teach "niggers" to stay "in their place" but to teach the North and the rest of the country that it inends to run its own state as it pleases.

Just so long as miserable politicians of the type of Judge Callahan and Attorney General Thomas E. Knight, Jr., and the ruling-class inspired mob clamor that they represent, are tolerated in Alabama or elsewhere in the United States, justice will be a mockery. Callahan and Knight, as candidates of the traditional lynch Party—the Democratic Party—deliberately set out to send Patterson and the other boys to their deaths for political advantage. They set out to again ride into political power on the arms of a mob lusting for the blood of the Scottsboro boys, which they themselves inspired.

These statements are not the result of editorializing by an angry reporter disillusioned by the farce called law in Alabama. They are the mature convictions following the hearing of every bit of testimony in the Patterson trial this Spring, and again in the Patterson trial during the past week, as well as personal conversations with Atorney-General Knight, Judge Callahan, Judge Horton, who presided at the Spring trial, and other Alabama officials. The pertinent parts in these conversations which have never been hitherto published will be given in these articles.

For a week before the first of the Scottsboro cases came up before Judge Callahan, I had been investigating the reports that had seeped up North, that the Scottsboro cases had been set for a conviction, so far as the boys themselves were concerned, and for a massacre of the International Labor Defense attorneys, who defended them, once they walked into the Morgan County courthouse. I found plenty of circumstantial evidence that seemed to prove that the whole case, including the reported slaughter of defendants and their attorneys, was a set-up.

"Liberal" Aids Prosecution

Some three or four days before the case actually opened in Decatur, I called upon a Mr. Fidelson, associate editor of the Birmingham News Age Herald, one of the influential dailies in Alabama. I had learned that he, Will Alexander of the Inter-racial Commission with headquarters in Atlanta, Bishop McDowell of Alabama, and a number of "influential" citizens had been holding secret meetings in an effort to persuade the state to postpone the Patterson trial. They were afraid that a slaughter might result. The editorials in the News Age Herald delicately said as much.

This Mr. Fidelson, who had stumbled into editorial writing from a job as Young Men's Hebrew Asso-

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Prop of Lynchers

Victoria Price, who repeated her lying "rape" story through which the Alabama lynchers hope to electrocute Heywood Patterson and the other Scottsboro boys.

Negro Shot During Lynch Celebration On Eastern Shore

PRINCESS ANNE, Dec. 3.—Eastern Shore lynchers celebrating the release of four arrested leaders of the mob which lynched George Armwood, Negro worker, shot William Jones, Negro, in the leg. No arrests were made.

Jones, one of the few Negroes remaining in Princess Anne after Wednesday's exodus of Negro families, was passing, a group of white men gathered around a huge bonfire reading newspaper reports of the ten minute hearing and release of the four lynch leaders, when several of them fired at him.

Gov. Ritchie yesterday announced that he would take no further action against the known lynchers of Armwood, whose arrest he was forced to order by the mass pressure organized by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the International Labor Defense and other organizations through the Baltimore Public Inquiry and Anti-Lynching Conference.

Defense Nails Lies of Prosecution on First Day of Trial

Patterson's Sentence Fixed for End of Norris Trial

DECATUR, Ala., Dec. 3. — Clarence Norris, who Friday night heard the jury bring in a death verdict against Heywood Patterson, after a rushed three-day trial, went on trial here yesterday, the second of the innocent Scottsboro boys to face Judge Callahan's lynch-court.

He faced the hostile frame-up court under the same circumstances in which Patterson had found himself: with a judge and jury and prosecuting corps determined to railroad his case through, despite all evidence pointing to his undoubted innocence, to a quick death verdict.

Nail Prosecution Lies

Under the vigorous cross-examination by the defense, the testimony of the prosecution witnesses crumbled here as lie after lie was nailed. These lies were exposed in spite of the efforts of Callahan, who continually refused to permit questions that would have exposed even more fully the frame-up nature of the entire proceedings against the innocent boys.

Examined by Samuel S. Liebowitz, defense attorney, two state witnesses contradicted previous claims of the prosecution when they swore they saw Victoria Price on the ground at a spot **320 feet away from the place where she had herself claimed she "fainted" on alighting from a gondola car.**

Other state witnesses admitted, under cross-examination, that they had seen a group of Negroes standing in one of the cars far behind the car in which fighting between Negro youths and a group of white hoboes was in progress.

Negro Worker Testifies

The growing fearlessness and solidarity of southern Negro workers with the framed Scottsboro boys was more than ever before evident at yesterday's trial session.

Percy Ricks, Negro fireman of the train in which the fight had occurred, testified openly for the defense, stating that he saw both Victoria Price and Ruby Bates running back and

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Call Scottsboro Demonstration for Sat. in Union Square

NEW YORK.—With an overflow meeting outside, the Emergency Scottsboro anti-lynching conference opened yesterday afternoon at the International Workers Order Hall, 415 Lenox Avenue, with 149 delegates present from 46 organizations, including Harlem and Brooklyn Negro church congregations, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the Indo-American Committee Against Racial and Religious Prejudice, the Inter-Social Club and the American Committee Against War and Fascism. The conference was called jointly by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense.

See page 2 continuation for accounts of nation-wide Scottsboro and lynch protest actions.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Socialist Party, the Urban League, and the League for Industrial Democracy, to whom invitations were sent, boycotted the anti-lynching conference.

The conference voted to name next Saturday a National Day of Struggle Against the Fascist Lynch Terror, and

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Police Attack 500 Dock Strikers Who Try to Stop Scabs

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Police attacked 500 dock strikers attempting to prevent the Commercial Alabamian, a freighter, from being unloaded by scabs supplied by the Moore and McCormack Line, yesterday.

Nightsticks were used by the police in the hand to hand fighting that resulted when the longshoremen repulsed the police attack.

Thousands of New, Fearless Voices in Harlem Protest Scottsboro Verdict

STIRRING PARADE, CHEERED ON LINE OF MARCH, SWELLED BY THOUSANDS AS IT WINDS THROUGH HARLEM STREETS

By MICHAEL GOLD

NEW YORK.—There have been other demonstrations in Harlem. Each has had its own character. The demonstration on Saturday, when the news came of the verdict in the Scottsboro frame-up, had the fervor of a crusade.

It was the pouring out of a people's heart. The savages of Alabama, and all lynchers in general, might have learned a grave lesson. For every innocent boy they murder so foully, there is an instant answer. A thousand new fearless voices are raised in the chorus of revolution.

The demonstration began with some 2,500 organized marchers in line, white and Negro proletarians carrying the red banners of their trade unions, fraternal organizations and Communist branches.

The parade wound in and out of all the principal Harlem thoroughfares for four hours. By the time it ended in a mass meeting at Central Park, the march was swollen to twice its original number, by men and women, who stepped off the sidewalks. Janitors left their basements, mothers left their kitchen stoves, kids forgot their games, to march. Most of them, it was obvious, had never been in a demonstration before.

Along the sidewlks other thousands cheered the demonstrators. At every intersection the police used their old petty provocation. They would try to break up the parade by signalling the traffic through. But the parade closed ranks and resisted this disruption. At 135th St. and Seventh Avenue there was a typical instance. A cop with an inflamed face, red as tomato ketchup, started to bust up things. But several taxicab drivers got off their cabs, and cursed the cop. "Don't break up that parade, damn you!" It was probably the first time that any of these harassed and browbeaten chauffeurs had risen against their traditional enemy, the bullies in uniform. And it was a success, for the bewildered cop was lost in a swirl of marching, cheering, defiant proletarians, and the parade went on.

All Harlem was turned into a soapbox on Saturday, a great forum in which every demonstrator had his speaking role. There was a constant chanting of slogans by the marchers: "Death to Lynchers!" and "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die!" The bands played, the drums beat, the banners waved. The Harlem tenements vibrated to the profound intoxicating roar of this mass.

"Come and join us! Join us!" the marchers yelled at the spectators on the sidewalks. And they would be swept away, and join. Two men, bootblacks, fell into line with their boxes. A janitor in overalls came with his broom over his shoulder. A mother pushed her baby carriage into the line. One of the marchers saw his girl friend on the sidewalk, and dragged her in, while the marchers cheered.

On every stoop there was a fierce discussion. A marcher selling Daily Workers' would sell a dozen copies to eager buyers, at the same time telling swiftly the meaning of this demonstration. And they listened and shook their heads, and said with deep emotion, "That's right, brother. You're right, those boys must not die!"

Pioneers On the Job

The Pioneer kids did a good job. They had been equipped with chalk, and advanced in a flying brigade with the march, chalking on every truck and auto, every sidewalk and wall: "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die!"

Out of a dentist's window a woman patient with a towel around her neck leaned out. She and the dentist waved their handkerchiefs to the

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Fight Grows to Save Negro Sentenced by Lynch Court to Die

Legal Murder Set for Dec. 8; I.L.D. Files Writ

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 3.—A writ of certiorari has been brought into the state Supreme Court at Raleigh, in the case of John Lewis Edwards, Negro youth framed for murder, and sentenced to die Dec. 8, by the International Labor Defense. The writ demands bringing in of all records in the case, and is accompanied by a motion to reinstate the appeal, which was fraudulently passed on by the state supreme court. This motion includes a stay of the execution.

The mass campaign organized by the I.L.D. to save Edwards' life, has been extended into Virginia, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, with the Carolinas as the center of a wave of meetings and protest actions. Resolutions demanding the immediate freedom of Edwards, are pouring in on Governor Cheringhaus from every part of the South, and from the North as well.

Mass Actions Win New Trial for Negro Boy Facing Death

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Dec. 3.—A new trial has been won for John Askew, Negro lad framed on murder charges and sentenced to 30 years in the penitentiary, and date set for Dec. 19.

The Askew Defense Committee, a united front in which the International Labor Defense and the local N.A.A.C.P. branch are participating, has retained Attorney Ernest Merrill, of Norfolk, and Attorney Walker, of Portsmouth, to conduct the case.

The court, in setting Dec. 19 as the date for the new trial, attempted to prevent the preparation of the legal steps necessary to expose the illegal exclusion of Negroes from grand and petit juries, but the committee has announced they will have as many witnesses on hand to testify on their motion to quash the indictment and the jury panel.

Mass meetings are being held all over the Tidewater region, to expose the whole frame-work of Jim Crow, lynchings, fascist terror and national oppression of the Negro people, in the Scottsboro, Russell Gordon, and Askew cases.

Militia Deports Seven Leaders of New Mexico Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

deportations are aimed toward smuggling in the U. M. W. A. and smashing the strike settlement. All workers and organizations are urged to immediately send protests to Gov. Hockenhull at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Gen. Wood at Gallup, New Mexico.

Major Woods had previously attempted to force nine of the arrested strike leaders to sign a statement agreeing to leave the state upon their release from the jail where they were being held a few days ago. The prisoners refused to sign the agreement, and the striking miners by refusing to return to work until all their leaders were unconditionally release, forced Major Woods to free them.

Benjamin Greeted In Denver

Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployed Councils, arrived in Denver, where a big welcome demonstration greeted him. Benjamin was sentenced to a year in prison for addressing a meeting of Gallup strikers and unemployed while on a national speaking tour for the Unemployed Councils. He was unconditionally released from Albuquerque, New Mexico penitentiary following the strike settlement.

Johnson Says N.R.A. Will Outlaw Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

promising him support, and revealed that only recently they came to him and again promised support. Other speakers at the meeting were Joseph Ritchie, local A. F. of L. organizer, and several other A. F. of L. officials of Philadelphia.

Workers Must Accept "Sacrifices"

Johnson was asked to take up the question of the taxi drivers strike and the strike of the Budd auto workers, both in Philadelphia, but he declined to meet with the union organizers on this question while in Philadelphia.

Johnson gave a strong hint of the further attacks of the N. R. A. on the workers living standards. He urged the workers to accept these "sacrifices." He said on this point, "with the well springs of industrial credit dry and with the reserves of many industries dried up and the progress of recovery slow, we must measure our rations to the grain in the barrel, and in this I bespeak the co-operation of all of labor."

WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

COHENS'S
117 ORCHARD STREET
Nr. Delancey Street, New York City
Wholesale Opticians
EYES EXAMINED By Dr. A. Weinstein Optometrist
Tel. ORchard 4-4890
Factory on Premises

Seeks Witnesses for Worker Arrested at White Guard Meet

NEW YORK. — Dolla Myshne, one of the workers beaten up and arrested by police during the anti-White Guard demonstration at Washington Square two Saturdays ago, has been framed on a charge of "felonious assault." He is now out on $1,000 bond.

Witnesses to the police assault on Myshne are urged to report at once at the office of the New York district of the International Labor Defense, 870 Broadway, to help prevent the railroading of this worker to jail. He was beaten and arrested at University Place and 14th St.

Sidelights on the Lynch Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

ciation secretary, felt keenly the reflection upon himself of the charges about "Jew money" which Solicitor Wade Wright of Morgan County had made at the Spring trial, Jews were looked upon with suspicion. It was taken for granted that a Jew was a Communist, or at least in secret sympathy with the terrible reds. He was trying to show that the Jews were not in sympathy with the reds, and that in fact, the Jews were trying to do everything possible to get the reds out of the Scottsboro cases, and turn the defense of the boys over to nice, Southern lawyers, who would try them as "criminal cases" and never bring up the sore subject of Negro inequality and persecution—the source of the "rope" was in the South—and the deliberate exclusion of Negroes from Southern juries.

Mr. Fidelson and I discussed the cases and the I.L.D. activities in them for more than two hours. Mr. Fidelson was a "liberal." During the conversation, the subject came up of reporters at the last Spring trial. In the course of a desultory discussion on that, I mentioned some of the things Southern reporters had tried to suppress during the last trial. He asked whether the News Age Herald reporter, Ralph Hurst, had been one of them, and assured me that whatever I told him about Hurst would be for his own information and guidance.

I told him what I have publicly stated: that Ralph Hurst deliberately tried to suppress vital news during the Spring trial when that news pointed favorably to the defense, especially his deliberate effort to suppress news about the two mob actions during the trial presided over by Judge Horton.

When I finished my conversation with Mr. Fidelson I was convinced that the "liberal" groups which he represented, including the inter-racial commission, was trying desperately to get the I. L. D. to drop the defense of the Scottsboro boys, so as not to bring up the tender subject of the exclusion of Negroes from juries in Alabama and the rest of the South. With the I. L. D. out of the picture, southern lawyers would "defend" the boys, either get them off or get them long penitentiary sentences and the most important issues in the case, excluding that of saving the lives of the boys — the fight for Negro equal rights, including the right to serve on juries — would be forgotten and the south would be able to return to its peaceful exploitation of the black man.

When I left this "liberal" erstwhile secretary of the Young Men's Hebrew Association who was trying to save the good names of the southern Jews, I looked around the city room. Ralph Hurst was nowhere in sight. I had not announced my name to Mr. Fidelson. No one knew I had been to see him.

That night I walked into Attorney General Knight's suite at the Molton Hotel in Birmingham. We talked for three hours. In the course of our conversation the Attorney General told me that I had seen Fidelson, what we had discussed and the charges I had made that the Birmingham News Age Herald reporter had deliberately tried to suppress vital news at the spring trial.

There was only one person from whom Knight could have got that information: the "liberal" Mr. Fidelson, who immediately spilled everything the moment I left. I mention this so that the reader may get a good notion of the reliability and honesty of the "liberal" element in the heart of Alabama which has been "trying" to do things for the Scottsboro boys. And before I close on this, it is not amiss to mention that knowing what Hurst had done during the spring trial Hurst was again sent to cover the third Patterson [illegible] a few days ago. What Hurst did at this trial will be told in this story.

(To Be Continued)

N.R.A. Threatens to Outlaw Strike of N. Y. Shoe Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

them to return to work on a piece meal basis, so that the bosses could exclude the leading strikers. The workers, however, Biedenkapp said, are wise to this trickery and will act accordingly.

"It should be distinctly understood," he said, "that there will be no settlement in any shop where the workers are not given their full rights. Every striker must be reinstated with a satisfactory wage increase. In every shop or factory where even one worker is discriminated against, the strike will not be called off and a constant campaign will be carried on to force the manufacturer back into line."

"The Union and strikers are well aware of the fact," Biedenkapp continued, "that the bosses want all the scabs they can get in the hope of being able to utilize the January 2nd referendum, as per the National Labor Board ruling, as a mean to defeat the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union from organizing the entire industry in New York and vicinity. The workers will, however, guard themselves against these bosses' attacks no matter how long the strike will last."

Call Scottsboro Demonstration for Sat. in Union Square

(Continued from Page 1)

to call a demonstration in Union Square for one o'clock Saturday.

Responding to a wire from Langston Hughes, National President of the L.S.N.R., the delegates voted further for the organization of protest strikes in every school and factory against the infamous lynch verdict by the Decatur court against Heywood Patterson.

The conference voted to send a delegation to the New York Mirror to demand the retraction of the vicious report by that paper on the Scottsboro protest demonstration in Harlem Saturday. A delegation will also be sent to the Central Trades and Labor Committee to ask for endorsement of the mass fight to save the Scottsboro boys and against lynching. The delegation will demand the abolition of all Jim Crow rules in the A. F. of L. unions.

The main report to the conference was made by Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

* * *

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Negro and white workers at a Scottsboro protest meeting in this city today pledged to build a tremendous mass campaign around the struggle for the Scottsboro boys and against lynching.

An Emergency Conference will be held tomorrow night, while on Monday night a meeting at which I. Amter will speak on unemployment and the struggles for relief, will be linked up with the anti-lynching campaign. Both meetings will be held at the Elks Hall, 1528 Madison Avenue.

On Thursday night, at 6:30, a protest parade and demonstration will take place, starting at Pennsylvania and Laurens.

* * *

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—Two Scottsboro protest parades were held tonight in the Hartford Negro section in preparation for the demonstration called by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League for Monday. The Young People's Socialist League has been invited to participate.

Kansas Workers Protest Decatur Lynch Trial

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 1.—The Fort Scott Unemployed Council today wired Judge Callahan a protest against his lynch charge to the jury and his hindering of International Labor Defense attorneys defending the Scottsboro boys. The Western Union at first refused to accept the wire, but later surrendered to the demands of the workers.

* * *

Demand Arrest of Missouri Lynchers

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—Unemployed Council No. 7 of this city wired a demand today to the Gov. of Missouri.

* * *

Harlem Beer Garden Aids Scottsboro Defense

NEW YORK.—The Sunset Beer Garden, 760 St. Nicholas Ave., has raised more than $82 for Scottsboro defense, which was immediately turned over to the International Labor Defense, it was announced by William L. Patterson, national ILD secretary.

White Collar Group Protests CWA Wage Cuts for Skilled Men

NEW YORK.—Protesting that the C. W. A. program makes their status worse than before, a delegation of four from the Temporary Emergency Relief Association which has a membership of 2,400 white collar workers, appeared Saturday before C. Van Hyning, Assistant Director of the Civil Works Administration.

The white collar workers, doctors, dentists, architects, technicians, all highly skilled, who had been transferred from the Temporary Emergency Relief to the C.W.A., stated they are being paid from 30c to 75c an hour. The C. W. A. provides wages from 50c to $1.30 an hour for skilled workers. They are kept working six days a week to all hours of the night, spokesmen for the delegation declared.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

"Mayor-elect La Guardia proposes to make New York a center of music and gayety as soon as he takes office."
—News item.

Helping the Daily Worker through Del:
Paul and Marcia $1.00
Previous Total 94.85
TOTAL TO DATE $95.85

Thousands Hit Scottsboro Frame-Up in Harlem March

(Continued from Page 1)

marchers. From one tenement window a middle-aged woman, her face shining in a broad smile, waved a red flag as the parade passed by. The marchers broke into the International and from other tenement windows handkerchiefs beat time to the music.

A slim erect young Negro worker led the Red Front band, his head held proudly. In his uniform of a vanguard fighter in the great proleterien revolution, he was a good symbol of the new world currents that are sweeping through the Negro nation.

Several ranks behind him marched a strange figure out of the African past. This was a giant old man, several inches over six feet in height, with a great cloud of white hair and a fierce white beard. This was a religious sectarian with a long pilgrim's staff who is known in Harlem and Chicago and other Negro centers as the Prophet. It was a cold December day, but the old man marched in bare feet. In his own strange manner, this impressive giant who looks like a Biblical monument, has also been swept into the revolutionary stream. He is an enthusiastic figure at all the Red demonstrations, and shouted the slogans as he marched in this Scottsboro demonstration.

"Unite and Fight!"

Yes, it was a folk uprising in Harlem. The feeling that once went into the singing of the spirituals now went into the International. The kids on roller skates who had joined the march learned the new message as they chanted, "Negro and White, unite and fight!" There were some angry faces here and there, bitter-end Garveyites. They would stand on the sidewalks in groups, and argue that Negro and white could never get together. But other Negro workers would argue as passionately that the same bosses who encouraged lynchings were the ones who shot dwn white workers in strikes. It was the same enemy, and he could be met only by a united front. And other bystanders would shake their heads thoughfully, and say, "Maybe you are right, we must study this new thing."

All Harlem was a great forum on Saturday, the sidewalks, the stoops, the beauty parlors, the restaurants. From roofs there fluttered storms of leaflets, in every poolroom the Daily Worker was being read and debated. One saw the revolutionary literature in every hand.

On Saturday Harlem learned again that the Scottsboro boys are as dear to the heart of the revolutionary white workers as to themselves. Those are OUR boys, and they shall not die!

Ask Volunteers for Scottsboro Aid

NEW YORK.—Volunteer speakers and technical workers are urgently needed for Scottsboro defense work. They should report at 326 Lenox Ave., daily after 11 a.m. The Harlem Section of the International Labor Defense is also appealing for two typewriters to facilitate its work.

The district office of the I.L.D. yesterday issued a call for all members of the I.L.D. and sympathetic workers to report at its office, 870 Broadway, Sunday, for the distribution of leaflets for the Scottsboro protest meeting at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave., Sunday night.

C. P. Sustaining Fund Committee to Hold Its First Meeting Tuesday

NEW YORK.—The first meeting of the non-party city committee to build a Sustaining Fund for the Communist Party will be held Tuesday, 7 p. m., at the District Party office, 50 E. 13th Street. Plans for a city wide campaign will be made at this meeting.

The members of this committee were selected last Tuesday at a meeting held in Irving Plaza, from among sympathetic trade union and fraternal organizations including the Jewish Workers Clubs, International Workers Order branches, Women's Councils, Food Workers Union and the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Socialist Unemployed Leaders Break Unity Promises

Lasser Breaks Pledge Made to Anti-War Congress

By I. AMTER

On Sept. 30, at the American Congress Against War and Fascism, an announcement was made that efforts would be made by the writer of this article and D. Lasser, executive secretary of the Socialist-controlled N. Y. Workers' Committee on Unemployment, to bring about a united front within two weeks of the Unemployed Councils of New York and the Workers' Committee. The Congress correctly sensed the importance of the building of this united front and the relation of unemployment to the war situation, and heartily applauded it.

The two weeks have long passed. An informal conference has been held between the two above-mentioned, together with Comrade Sullivan, secretary of the N. Y. Unemployed Council. Lasser attended the conference to get "information" and our proposals. These were presented to him in the clear-cut manner which the Unemployed Council uses.

Lasser Refuses Unity

The only reply to these proposals is a letter dated Nov. 11, in which Lasser explains why no united front can yet be formed. It is not the question of program which stands in the way. It is clear that when the three other unemployed organizations in New York, with the aid of the "ministers' union," United Hebrew Trades, International Ladies' Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and the Socialist Party, can muster only 332 marchers with Norman Thomas at their head on Oct. 6, then this "powerful" united front is not mobilizing the masses of unemployed in the city of New York.

The proposals of the Unemployed Councils are clear: 1. All working-class organizations shall participate in the united front. 2. In the neighborhoods, the struggle shall be based upon the united front of the unemployed organizations, unions and mass organizations against the relief bureaus for jobs or relief, against evictions, Negro discrimination, etc. The program and methods of struggle and leadership shall be worked out by these organizations in conference. 3. We shall try in advance to work out joint proposals; if this is not successful, separate proposals shall be presented and the conference shall decide.

Lasser Proposes Delay

How does Mr. Lasser answer this, after agreeing to the proposals adopted at the conference on unemployment held at the Congress Against War and Fascism, to the effect that "joint city and neighborhood committees shall be set up for joint actions in demand for food, for government relief of unemployed youth, for unemployment insurance," etc.?

In his letter of Nov. 11 Lasser states that "our central committee does not favor any 'understanding' with the Unemployed Councils before we approach other unemployed groups. . . . Our central committee prefers to discuss the matter with THEM first before we go into more detailed discussions with the Unemployed Councils."

Lasser also informs the Unemployed Councils that the Lovestoneites have accepted the leadership of Norman Thomas by merging their organization (Association of the Unemployed) with the "Workers' Committee."

"Workers' Committee" Guilty

The "Workers' Committee" leadership thus is guilty of preventing the united front of the unemployed organizations of New York. At a time when the unemployed of New York, as of the whole country, face the worst attacks during the five years of the crisis, Lasser and the Workers' Committee reject the public agreement made at the Congress Against War and Fascism for a united front between the Unemployed Councils and the Workers' Committee.

The Unemployed Councils call upon the rank and file of the Workers' Committee to repudiate this act of sabotage of their leadership. At the Anti-War Congress a delegate representing a Socialist-controlled unemployed organization of Springfield, Mass., accused the S. P. leadership of sabotaging the work of the unemployed organization. A delegate from Cambridge, Mass., accused the S. P. leadership of wrecking the Unemployed Union. This union has since been rebuilt and is now affiliated to the Unemployed Council. A woman delegate from Washington, D. C., accused the S. P. leadership of preventing the united front of the Taxpayers' League and the Unemployed Council. Since then, the Taxpayers' League has affiliated to the Unemployed Council of Washington.

Expelled for Unity Move

Two locals of the "Workers' Committee" of New York have been expelled for forming a united front with the Unemployed Council in downtown New York. This is the recent record of the Socialist-controlled "Workers' Committee," which is merely a reproduction of the actions of the Socialist Borders of the "Workers' Committee" of Chicago, who openly refuses the united front, and of the Socialist Lieberman of the Unemployed League of Pittsburgh, who sabotages the united front and has expelled members of the Unemployed League who participated in the united front and the splendid march on Nov. 28 in Pittsburgh.

Rank and file of the "Workers' Committee": Build the united front in spite of your leaders! These Socialist leaders think they have you in their pockets. ONLY THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS WILL ACHIEVE OUR AIMS. Your leaders TALK united front and unity, but IN PRACTICE THEY REJECT IT. This is what the bosses want. The more they can keep us divided, the better they can rob us all. Your leaders are doing everything in their power in this direction and whether consciously or unconsciously are carrying out the wishes of our enemies. Unity is needed: Let's get it!

Unemployed Council Calls on Rank and File for Unity

Callahan Speeds 2nd Scottsboro Boy to Death Verdict Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

forth next to the train, as the nine Scottsboro boys were being led to the jail. This completely discredited Victoria Price's testimony that she had fainted from the "attack" on her as soon as she had alighted from the train.

Victoria Price herself, retelling her cooked-up story of the "attack," was caught in a lie when she claimed that one of the Negro boys had hit her on the head with the "butt-end" of a .38 or .45 calibre pistol. Leibowitz immediately asked one of the deputies for a pistol and handed it to her. She could not tell the muzzle from the butt of the gun, and when Leibowitz asked her where her charge came from, she answered:

"I know what they told me."

Leibowitz was again reprimanded by Judge Callahan, who flared up when the defense attorney objected to Victoria Price's continual glances toward Knight. Leibowitz asked her whether she was looking for signals, whereupon Callahan shouted that he would'nt permit "such tactics" in his court.

In examining Arthur Woodall, a store-keeper who was called by the State to testify that he had taken a fifty-cent piece and a pen-knife from Norris, Leibowitz asked the state witness:

"Were you yourself in the Scottsboro court-house as a defendant charged with murder since this case started?"

Callahan immediately protested the question frm the bench, but not before Woodall had answered "Yes."

Woodall admitted under cross-examination that when he had testified before Judge Horton last spring, he had stated he did not know from which one of the Scottsboro boys he had taken the pen-knife and the fifty cent piece.

Callahan announced that he would sentence Heywood Patterson at the end of Clarence Norris's trial.

Girls Arrested at White Guard Rally on Hunger Strike

BOSTON, Mass. — A three-day hunger strike in protest against the removal of their privileges by the Charles St. jail authorities was started last Monday by the three girls serving a 15-day sentence for interfering with a White Guard meeting.

The girls, Bessie Lewis, Lillian Katz and Ella Brooks are in a weakened condition. No visitors are allowed in to see the girls, and all their mail is being confiscated. The prison authorities have refused to permit a private physician to examine them.

NOTICE:

New York District of the International Labor Defense needs two typewriters immediately. Comrades are asked to communicate with the District Office, 870 Broadway, telephone GRamercy 7-2480.

City Events

Dressmakers' Meeting

A meeting of dressmakers will be held today right after work by the Left Wing Group, Local 22, ILGWU, at Memorial Hall, 344 W. 36th St.

Shoe and Leather Workers' Meeting

Three meetings of shoe and leather workers will be held today and tomorrow. Stitchdown workers will meet tonight, 6:30, at Damaszek's Hall, 12 St. Marks Pl. Shoe workers will meet in Brooklyn tonight, 6:30, in Lorraine Hall, Broadway and Flushing Ave., and in Manhattan, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. Slipper workers meet tomorrow, 6:30, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

Knit Goods Shop Chairmen Meeting

Shop chairmen and shop committees of the Knit Goods Dept., of the N. T. W. I. U., will meet at 5 p. m., today, at Union Headquarters, 131 W. 28th Street.

SPORTS
by Edward Newhouse

Hitler and the A. A. U.

Dear Eddie:

In your column on the Amateur Athletic Union and the Berlin Olympics you left the impression that the A. A. U. was firm and sincere in its stand against the Olympics, but that this was changed at the meeting of the American Olympic Association mainly through the activities of Major-General Sherrill. As a matter of fact, the utterances of the A. A. U. leaders immediately after they passed their "firm" resolution, as well as the whole past history of that organization, indicate that the whole business was just a stage show put on to satisfy the wealthy Jewish supporters and the many A. A. U. athletes who were demanding action.

On the day following the passing of the resolution threatening boycott of the 1936 Olympics, both Avery Brundage, A. A. U. President, and Frederick Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer, hastened to give assurances that they contemplated taking no such action. Said Mr. Rubien: "I don't think that we will have to go to the full extreme of our resolution and boycott the 1936 Games."

As long ago as last March, the Labor Sports Union sent to the heads of the A. A. U. and to many of its clubs a resolution urging protest against the smashing of the German Jewish and labor sport movements by the Hitlerites, and calling for a boycott of the Berlin Olympics. While a few of the smaller clubs responded, not a word was heard from the high moguls themselves. The following month, however, after pressure from prominent Jews, Brundage, in answering a letter from the managing editor of the Jewish Times of Baltimore, uttered a number of high-sounding phrases concerning the "fundamental Olympic protocol of no discrimination because of class, color or creed," and threatened that the American Olympic Committee would demand the removal of the 1936 Games from Berlin if Germany persisted in its discrimination against Jews.

* * *

IN June, just before the meeting of the International Olympic Committee, which was to take up the matter of final approval of place for the next Olympics, Major General Sherrill, one of the American delegates, made similar blustering threats in response to telegrams from the American-Jewish Congress, and to petition from twenty prominent American athletes. The International Olympic Committee then went into secret session and emerged from the 1936 Games firmly pledged to the Nazis because Germany had "given assurances" that Jews would be permitted to compete for the German Olympic team "as a principle." This meaningless wind was hailed as a victory for the "democratic principle in sport" by the A. A. U. and the American Olympic Committee. The destruction of Jewish sport organizations, the exclusion of Jews from the Nazi-controlled national sport bodies, the fact that Hitler admittedly intends to use the Games to spread Nazi propaganda and to increase his prestige internationally, were of no import in the face of the Nazi "assurances." Certainly we have no basis for believing that the latest blasts from the A. A. U. are not as much empty noise as those in the spring.

* * *

IN fact, the idea of the A. A. U. fighting against discrimination in sports is ludicrous. Avery Brundage boasts naively that some years ago, when the National A. A. U. championships were scheduled to be held in New Orleans, and it was discovered that Negroes would not be permitted to compete, the games were shifted to some other city. Who would not permit Negroes to compete? The Southern Association of the A. A. U. itself. And today, several years after this event, a letter from the Secretary of the Southern Association to a Labor Sports Union member, a facsimile of which appeared in the September issue of the New Sport and Play, states that Negro athletes are not permitted to compete with whites. Yet we have never heard of a single action taken by the A. A. U. concerning the enforcement of the "democratic principle of sports" within its own organization.

A few years ago, several American track and field stars toured Europe. Included in the group was Eddie Tolan, Negro sprint star who today holds both the Olympic and world's records for the 100 meter dash. Throughout the trip Tolan was forced to eat by himself, sleep by himself, and was completely isolated by his white teammates. Their treatment of him was so shameful that many European newspapers commented on it indignantly. But not an official word was heard from the A. A. U. These are only a couple of instances of so wide and flagrant a condition that sport writers have commented on it often. Yet the A. A. U. has the guts to proclaim itself the champion of free sport competition, regardless of "class, color or creed."

* * *

IN all their discussions and resolutions on German sports, neither A. A. U. nor Olympic officials ever mentioned the destruction of the great labor sports organizations, built through years of sacrifice, whose members numbered hundreds of thousands. These labor athletes are today virtually excluded from all sport participation in Germany. Technically they also are barred from Olympic competition unless they are ready to prostrate themselves publicly before the altar of Hitler, and to perform a number of other complicated ceremonies to show that they are completely purged of the effects of their "Marxist" associations. But we do not find the A. A. U. of the Olympic Committee defending the "protocol of no discrimination" against these athletes, to say nothing of protesting against the disbarment of these hundreds of thousands of athletes from all sports.

Clearly the statements and resolutions of the A. A. U. and American Olympic Committee threatening boycott are hypocritical demagogy, made because of pressure from prominent Jews, many of whom have given financial support to these bodies, and from rank-and-file athletes in the A. A. U. Further action to put boycott into practice, and to develop the struggle against Hitler's suppression of labor and Jewish sport organizations will depend on the extent to which the anti-Olympic sentiment is developed among American athletes. This is one of the problems which the Labor Sports Union will have to face at its National Convention in New York this Christmas.

The campaign for the World Spartakiade, the great international workers' athletic meet to be held in Moscow next summer, should prove an excellent weapon in the mobilization of America's labor sportsmen for the struggle against the 1936 Olympics.

Comradely,
MAC GORDON.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Yorkville Athletic Club ..... $ .75
Previous total 537.20
Total to date $537.95

Trade Union Directory

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Algonquin 4-4967

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Chelsea 2-9088

FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
313 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy, 5-9368

METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
38 East 19th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7945

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
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(Classified)

LARGE ROOM for rent. Reasonable. Apply all week. 620 Suburban Place, Apt. 34 (103rd St. and Boston Rd.).

WOMAN COMRADE to take care of 4 children for 2 weeks. Room and board. O. Kalus, 106 E. 116th St.

ROOM FOR GIRL or couple; kitchen privileges; 147 E. 32nd St., Apt. 1.

Some Conclusions from the Chicago Stockyard Workers Strike

(AN EDITORIAL.)

WE HAVE no reports as yet regarding the role of our Party and the Trade Union Unity League in the strike of the Chicago stockyard workers. We are, therefore, in no position to draw the final lessons from our participation in the strike, or to help fully in the solution of the problems we are faced with.

But our main purpose in writing of the situation at this time in view of our lack of knowledge of the role of the Communists played in the strike is to sharply raise the question of our whole trade union work in the Chicago District as dramatized in the strike of the stockyard workers.

* * *

WHAT are the outstanding lessons of the Chicago packing house workers' strike?

First and foremost there stands out the isolation of our Party from the main body of the workers in Chicago. The strike took our Party by surprise. We have in the city of Chicago a membership of 2,500 in the Party, but yet such an important struggle could develop without our Party in any way being prepared for it. That this is so can be seen from the participation of the Chicago comrades in the National Packinghouse Conference and the meeting of the District Bureau immediately following it. This results from the following facts: The Party is not yet composed of the decisive sections of the Chicago proletariat, it has not yet drawn the membership into the trade unions (only 20 to 25 per cent are in unions and these are in the lighter industries); the leadership is not sufficiently a driving force for trade union work and the Party although recognizing the growing radicalization of the workers in resolutions does not draw the proper conclusions from this growing radicalization of the workers especially in the basic industries which include large sections of Negro workers.

The second outstanding lesson is the failure of the District leadership to make serious efforts to carry through the concentration policy with the resulting serious consequences of this failure. The packing industry for some time and especially so since the 14th Plenum of the Central Committee was recognized as the main industry of concentration in all resolutions adopted by the District Committee. But has this policy been carried into life? Were really serious efforts made? Unfortunately even the District Bureau will readily answer in the negative.

The District Bureau has even after the Open Letter neglected to take up the work among the packinghouse and stockyard workers as a central task. The serious danger to the whole Party and the immediate effect upon the membership from making repeated decisions that remain on paper are, we are sure, obvious to you if you only give the question a moments' notice. Any explanation that you did not have the forces, finances, etc., can of course not be seriously advanced as an explanation. The Party organization that has 2,500 members in its ranks in the city of Chicago alone, has a number of experienced and leading forces including members of the C. C., a number of important Party daily papers in Chicago, an English Party bi-weekly, numerous mass organizations (fraternal, language, unemployed councils, etc.), embracing tens of thousands of white and Negro workers among whom without doubt there are broad connections among the stockyard workers.

The third outstanding lesson is without doubt the underestimation of the role and influence of the American Federation of Labor. Even up to the end the leading comrades in the District Bureau were not aware of the extent of the A. F. L. organization among certain sections of the workers in the stockyards and the role that they would play in any struggle. This was called to the attention of the comrades on a few occasions but it seems was not taken with sufficient seriousness even to cause an investigating the situation. We continued to be isolated from the workers, and remained unaware of the actual developments. As a result we had no connections with these organized workers, and could not influence their course, not to speak of organising revolutionary oppositions within the A. F. L. unions and develop the united front policy.

* * *

WITHOUT doubt the situation revealed in the stockyard strike is characteristic of the whole trade union work in the District. The slight progress made recently in the trade union work has been limited almost entirely to a few of the lighter industries both as far as the T.U.U.L. unions are concerned, as well as to the work in the A. F. L. We remain isolated and have made no progress among the basic sections of the unorganised and the more important industries among the workers organized in the A. F. L. unions. The leadership does not steer a decisive course in the trade union work and only a small section of the Party is taken up with trade union work.

It is necessary for the Chicago comrades to discuss the questions here raised and to further elaborate them in the District Committee. Perhaps it would be advisable to hold a special general membership meeting to dramatize the importance of the whole question. This meeting should then be followed by a discussion in every nucleus and every important trade union fraction. These meetings should be utilized to explain the line of the Party in the trade union work in the light of the sharpening class struggle and to deepen the understanding of the membership on the concrete recent developments (deepening crisis, crisis in the N. R. A., growing fascisation, growth of strike movement, role of A. F. L. bureaucracy and S. P., growth of trade unions, A. F. L., T. U. U. L., independent unions, etc.) and to draw the membership into the trade unions.

The District Bureau should at once further elaborate the tasks in the concentration industries (packing, steel, railroad) and among the more important A. F. L. unions (metal, transportation, packing, etc.).

It is necessary to perhaps re-assign the leading comrades to special tasks on the basis of the concentration program to provide guarantees that the plan will be carried through.

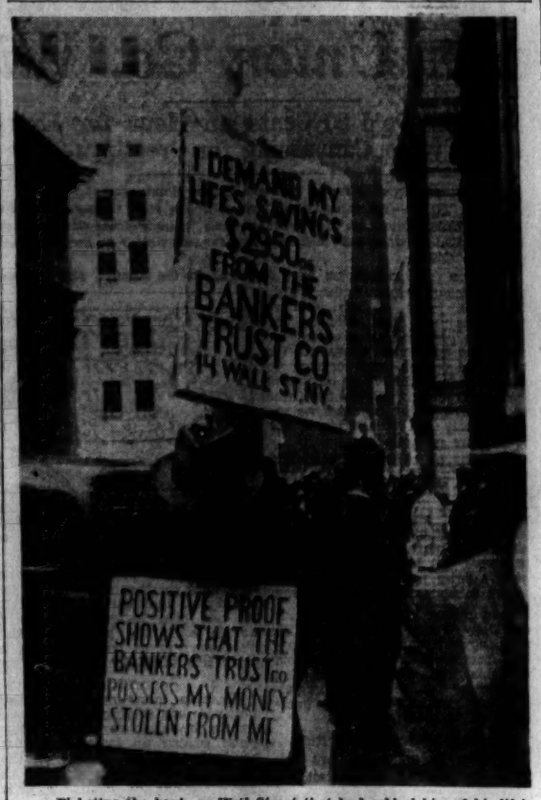
It is necessary to renew the work among the unemployed, among the Negro masses, the work of the fraternal and language organizations to bring this work in line with the concentration program.

It is especially urgent to undertake recruitment into the Party and the building of the circulation of the Daily Worker in such a manner that we at least establish the contacts with the most important strata of the Chicago proletariat, especially among the native white and Negro workers.

It goes without saying that in the first place this whole program must take into account the immediate situation in the stockyards.

We urge the District Bureau to at once discuss these questions and to more decisively develop and carry out a line which will lead to a strengthening of our work in the basic industries.

"Bankers Trust Co. Stole My Savings"



Picketing the bank on Wall Street that had robbed him of his life's savings, a worker, determined to expose the crooked bankers, is shown walking up and down Wall Street, where such cases are the rule and not the exception.

Billionaires Urge Wages of Employed for Charity

EVERYONE asks why, with these great Government relief funds—Federal, State and City—it is necessary to give to private Family Welfare Agencies. That question must be answered and it is answered in this pamphlet.

Alfred Whitney
Eleanor R. Belmont — H. Morgan
Felix Warburg — Owen Young

J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Belmont and Felix Warburg save their swollen fortunes but ask workers to support jobless out of their N.R.A. sliced wages.

NEW YORK.—Uniting in a common plea for contributions from employed workers, J. P. Morgan, Felix Warburg, Owen D. Young, Mrs. Belmont, all multi-millionaires, urged workers to make a gift of 2 per cent of their meagre pay for ten weeks, to the $4,000,000 Family Welfare Drive.

These workers, themselves in danger of losing their jobs, many working part time, are asked to shoulder the burden of unemployment created by these selfsame exploiting millionaires.

According to an announcement made by J. G. Blaine, chairman of the Welfare Committee special concentration for funds will be made on employes of department stores, communication lines and 80 utilities companies. "The success of the campaign," he added, "now hinges largely on the contributions from employes."

Just as last year when workers were compelled on threat of losing their jobs to contribute to charity drives, pressure will again be exerted on workers badgered between rising prices and wage cuts, both instituted by the N.R.A.

The pamphlet, signed by the multi-millionaires, speaking of the forced labor program, says that "the government could do that much and no more."

These multimillionaires would certainly be interested in making the government do nothing else. This explains their intense opposition to the Workers' Federal Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill which would thrust complete responsibility for care of starving unemployed workers on their shoulders and off the shoulders of the workers.

Crisis Slashes Bank Deposits by Two Billion Dollars

Never More Than 41 Per Cent Had Any Bank Accounts

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Reflecting the narrowing income of the lower sections of the population, there was a sharp drop of over two billions in the amount of savings bank deposits at the end of June 30, it was announced today. This is a drop of 11 per cent from the same period last year.

The analysis of the decline published by the American Bankers Journal admits that the drop in savings was due to increased expenditures by the workers forced by the rising cost of living.

Since 1928 the number of savings bank depositors has been declining, so that today only 31 per cent of the population has any savings account, as compared with 41 per cent four years ago. The average account is now $62 per person as compared with $232 then. At no time did more than 41 per cent have any deposits at all.

The effect of the crisis has thus been to slash the meagre savings of the masses by over 80 per cent per capita.

The decline in deposits is even greater than the official figures indicate, since the figures for the latest deposits include the interest accrued to the deposits, thus minimizing the actual withdrawals of deposits during the last 12 months.

News Briefs

Volcano in Hawaii Erupts

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 2.—In what is reported to be the most violent eruption since 1903, Mauna Loa, Hawaiian volcano, burst forth today, wiping out an entire village. Three other eruptions took place in the Pacific.

Lindbergh to Fly from Africa to Brazil

BATHURST, British Gambia, Dec. 2.—The Lindberghs will hop from West Africa to Brazil, a distance of 2,000 miles, weather permitting, it was reported here today.

"Waxey" Gordon Gets Ten Years

NEW YORK. — "Waxey" Gordon, charged with income tax evasion, was fined $80,000, and sentenced to ten years in prison.

Seven Kansans Indicted in Million Dollar Bond Fraud

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2.—Carl McKeen, President of the National Bank of Topeka, was indicted today with six others by a grand jury, which investigated the state's million dollar bond forgery. They are charged with flooding the state with fraudulent bonds which they claimed were backed by the State of Kansas.

Macy's Praise "Liberal" NRA Code, Devise Wage Cutting Stagger System

All Department Store Workers Called to Meet Tuesday, to Organize Union of White Collar Workers

By a Macy Worker.

The introduction of the N.R.A. code at R. H. Macy's, the world's largest retail store, has worked to worsen conditions and to make the minimum salary stipulated in the code the maximum salary. Macy's had already taken advantage of the depression to lower wages all it had dared—until N. R. A. gave them new daring. When the retail code of October 4th was signed to the lip-smacking satisfaction of New York Department Store owners, Percy N. Straus, President of R. H. Macy & Co., praised it highly for its "liberal" articles—and promptly bolstered merchandise bought or contracted for, before the Code formally began operation.

Codes Aid in Wage Cutting

In early September Macy's begins to take on new help to meet the annual season demand. Late in AUGUST THEY HAD SIGNED THE BLANKET CODE CALLING FOR A $14.00 minimum wage for sales and maintenance help, so that when the seasonal increase of hands occurred, Macy's not only got new help at a new low wage, but could use their compliance with the code in their displays and newspaper releases for its advertising value. It could use it to further their hypocritical "six per cent underselling policy"—to say nothing of the righteousness with which it might raise prices.

As to all big business, to R. H. Macy & Co. the N.R.A. is a blessing. Cunning manipulation of daily hours of labor under the vicious stagger system and judicious spreading and decrease of lunch hours, brought the need for new help down to a minimum. The large stores contrived to get along with as little help as before the introduction of the forty-hour week—even discounting speed-ups, which are a tradition at Macy's. Soon after new clerks were hired in September, old clerks were discharged, replaced by lower salaried newcomers. But not until after Christmas will discharges of those receiving "excessive" salaries become wholesale.

For the yearly emergency of Christmas hiring, the Department Store Code has thoughtfully provided. The codes allow working hours to be increased for three weeks of each year, from forty hours to forty-eight weekly; commencing Dec. 4th, everyone, and especially those hired only for the brief tenure of the holiday season to be fired again December 23rd, is compelled to work 8 hours overtime each week. Far from receiving extra pay, the seasonal help work for two to three dollars less than the old wage and for only one-fourth the commissions.

Besides these new attacks inspired by the N.R.A., the Macy worker has inherited grievances of long standing. He is compelled to contribute to a Hospital Fund called the Macy Mutual Aid, which is used for the upkeep of a so-called clinic.

The Hospital is used largely for the care of the customers seized with illness or accident, for the examination of prospective new help and for periodical health studies of employees, whereby anyone found to have symptoms of debilitation due to the terrific strain of a great store and to the speed-up, may be fired before he becomes a case for insurance. No pay may be received for illnesses contracted by the employee during the first six months of his employment. To maintain this outrageous spy-anti-insurance system, the Macy worker must contribute one per cent of his monthly pay.

Due to the shortness of the lynch hours grudged out to most of the clerks, they are compelled to eat in the company lynchroom. Prices are maintained at a level of 15 to 25 per cent higher than the average outside cafeteria prices, with portions measurably smaller. The effect of even a small mass protest was attested to recently when a flood of letters from indignant Macy workers to the management, letters sponsored by the "Macy Worker," secret bulletin of the Macy Section of the Office Workers Union, protesting the lunchroom outrage, brought some slight decline in prices. Ostensibly maintained for the benfit of the workers, this lunchroom is a source of great profit to the grasping organization.

The Macy group urges its fellow workers and sympathizers to come to the Open Meeting of Department Store and white collar workers, for purposes of organizing the department store workers on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, at the Christ Church, 344 W. 36th St., at 6:30 p.m.

Prepare Jobless Convention With "Hunger Hearings"

West Side, Harlem, B'klyn, Plan Meets to Expose Poverty

NEW YORK.—Fights for free coal for the unemployed, against red tape in the Home Relief Bureaus, and open hearings to expose the widespread poverty in working class neighborhoods throughout the city—these are some of the activities being guided by the city Unemployed Council to prepare a fighting base for the Greater New York Convention Against Unemployment, Dec. 10, 10 a. m., at Irving Plaza.

Five thousand leaflets in five languages were distributed by the West Side Unemployed Council to prepare for an open hearing on Unemployment at St. George's Church, on Sunday.

A "Hunger Hearing" will be held at 8 p. m., Monday, Dec. 4 by the Upper Harlem Unemployed Council at the headquarters of the Internatoinal Workers Order, 415 Lenox Ave., Brooklyn unemployed will attend a hearing at 8 p. m., Wed., Dec. 6, at 1777 Atlantic Ave.

Home Relief officials have been challenged to attend the hearings. Those who reply will learn they are not before a polite social service survey that begins and ends in life-less recitals of "figures" and "cases." On the contrary, the guiding slogan of every hearing will be "No grievance exposed without a fight to remedy it." The role of Forced Labor in attacking the living standards of workers will be exposed. As opposed to Forced Labor the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill will be brought forward.

Right up to the conference date, neighborhood hearings will continue to bring out block issues leading to struggle which will elect delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment which is meeting in Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 14 and 15.

Has your unit, club, union, I.W.O. Branch, your organization held a collection for the Daily Worker? Help save our "Daily."

All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 50 E. 13TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

DUE TO THE MANY REQUESTS—WE ARE COMPELLED TO TAKE OVER THE
BRONX COLISEUM
INSTEAD OF THE ST. NICHOLAS RINK
(See Advertisement Below)

10TH DEMONSTRATE WITH US AT THE
DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY
BRONX COLISEUM, 177th Street
SATURDAY, DEC. 30th, 1933
ADMISSION: In advance 40c; at the door 40c; Red Press Fund 10c
TICKETS for SALE: Daily Worker (Store), 35 E. 12th Street; Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street
Sergei Radamsky | In a Program of New Songs | Dance Till Dawn

12th Annual
MORNING FREIHEIT
COSTUME BALL
Saturday Night, Dec. 9th
ST. NICHOLAS ARENA
66th Street near Broadway
The Proletarian Cartoonists of the Morning Freiheit
YOSSEL CUTLER VS. BILL GROPPER
In a Wrestling Match in Cartoons and Chalk Talk
KING DAVID'S Negro Jazz Band Orchestra
ADMISSION AT THE DOOR — 50c
TICKETS IN ADVANCE ONLY — 35c
Tickets on Sale at Workers Book Shop, 50 E.13th St.

Come Away From the Noise and Rush of the City
FOR REST, QUIET - - AND A LITTLE FUN AT
CAMP NITGEDAIGET
BEACON, N. Y. PHONE. BEACON 721
Hot and cold running water in 60 steam heated rooms—plenty of tasty, nutritious food—fine the newly decorated social and dining halls.
ALL THE SUMMER FUN WITH WINTER COMFORTS
Sports—Parties—Lectures, etc.
Come for the Week-end—You Will Want to Stay the Week!
Rates: $14 per week (Incled. press tax); $13 for I. W. O. and Co-Operative Members
Cars Leave Daily at 10:30 A. M. from Co-operative Restaurant
2700 BRONX PARK EAST TEL.: ESTABROOK 8-5141

Home Relief Funds Stopped in Kenosha

KENOSHA, Wis.—With the excuse that "it is impossible at this time to furnish relief funds," the City Council here voted to discontinue all public relief beginning Nov. 30.

A complete refusal to shoulder the burden of the starving workers in the city was incorporated into the resolution voted upon, with the statemen that the city is without authority or power to raise funds for the continuance of the relief work.

N.R.A. Continues Use of Store Scrip

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Scrip which was to be banned from use after March 1st in accordance with the provision of the retail code, is to be continued to July 1st, 1934, by NRA decision. Employers are able to compel workers to trade in company stores and fleece them of their wages through higher prices by means of scrip.

A campaign has started among employers to abolish the provision in the retail code banning scrip and President Roosevelt is expected to appoint a committee soon to review the question. The N.R.A. will probably reverse its stand to provide another wage cutting weapon to the employers.

Gas Fumes Kill Two Miners

DENVER, Colo.—Two miners were killed Saturday by gas fumes in a mine owned by the Littleton Valley Coal Company. Robert Boyle, attempting to rescue Martin Kendrick, was himself overcome by the fumes.

CLEVELAND

For the Benefit of the "Daily Worker"
RED BAZAAR
BARGAIN - SALES
CONCERT
DANCING
Saturday, Dec. 9
Sunday, Dec. 10
Prospect Auditorium
2512 Prospect Ave., Cleveland

Needle Unions Help Boost Sales of the "Daily" to Members

NEW YORK.—Splendid cooperation by needle trades workers to spread the Daily Worker among their ranks is reported by S. Wishniak, Daily Worker Red Builder, who has been given permission to speak about the "Daily" at union meetings. Sales of the Daily Worker among needle trade workers have already shown an increase as a result of this.

All other trade unions are asked to extend similar co-operation to Daily Worker representatives and thereby help further their own struggles by seeing to it that the "Daily," organizer and mobiliser of the workers, is more firmly rooted among the trade union masses.

Fishermen's Union Affiliates to TUUL

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 30.—A decision to affiliate its 8,400 members to the Trade Union Unity League was made by the delegates of the Fishermen and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union at its recent first national convention in Seattle.

The decision was made by unanimous vote of the delegates who expressed their conviction that a union cannot remain independent of the militant trade union movement and maintain its fighting organization for the everyday demands of the workers.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This department of the Daily, appearing each Monday, will be glad to answer any letters requesting information on specific problems confronting the workers who are issuing shop, mine, ship or dock papers.

* * *

"THE WINCHESTER WORKER," issued by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, Nov. 1933, New Haven, Conn.

* * *

Reviewed by GERTRUDE HAESSLER

Back in 1927, when, together with workers in the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in Paterson, N. J., I was editing the "Wright Propeller," I used to consult quite frequently the issues of the "Winchester Worker," issued at that time by the nucleus of the Communist Party in this very important New Haven munitions shop. In Paterson we were absolutely green on how to issue a shop paper. There weren't many shop papers in the country at that time from which to get assistance, and the "Winchester Worker" was very helpful.

The "Winchester Worker" is an "old faithful" among the shop papers in the country, and we were glad to get hold of the November 1933 issue. It is somewhat mystifying to see it being issued by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. A copy of the Sept. 1930 issue, shows it being issued by the Winchester Shop Committee of the Trade Union Unity League. Were these constant transfers from one organization to another made with the consent of the workers concerned? And was the transfer announced? Or was it that the Communist nucleus abandoned the paper, and the T. U. U. L., and then later the S. & M. W. I. U. saved it from oblivion? If so, then it was unwise for either organization to adopt the same name which the Communist Nucleus had used.

This question of who issues a shop paper is by no means an academic one. But this question will be handled in the near future in an article by itself.

Now as to this particular issue. Politically the paper is strong. Organizationally it is weak. Here we have an article on the N. R. A., on Unemployment Insurance, on war preparations, on the present strike wave, on combatting the boss company machine, on the Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, on the Communist Party Election campaign. And don't make a mistake — the articles are not merely mechanically fulfilling instructions that current political campaigns be included in shop paper material. They are not stuck in artifically. Each one is carefully linked up with, and based on concrete shop conditions.

Unemployment Insurance is linked up with continuous layoffs in the shop, with rising prices in New Haven. The N. R. A. article cites lay-offs, and contrasts the boss's claim that he can't afford to keep so many workers, with the million dollars profits of the company during the previous year. In the Russian Anniversary article, the security and absence of unemployment in the Soviet Union are contrasted with the increasing layoffs at Winchesters and in New Haven in general.

The article on war preparations is linked up with the manufacture of munitions in the plant. Its weakness is the fact that it does not clearly explain the class issues, but at the same time confronts the workers, without any explanatory preparation, with the question "What part will you play in the next bosses' war?" Such a sketchy approach is particularly inexcusable in a munitions plant, where the workers will be called upon to play a specific role in the coming war, and where the backward and unclass-conscious worker may feel that war will be a blessing to him by giving him more work and high wages. The broader working class issues must be constantly explained, and the organizational policy carefully outlined.

In fact, in not one single article in the paper is the organizational policy in the shop made clear. In the article on Unemployment Insurance, the demand is well brought forth after the issues are explained, but what is the organizational directive? The paper says: **"Join the fight for it!** Get in touch with the Trade Union Unity League and learn how to fight for it." Why not teach them **in the paper** how to fight for it? That's exactly what the paper is for—not only an agitator and educator, but primarily an organizer!

What is the organizational conclusion in the article on the N. R. A.? "What must be our answer to this, Winchester workers? **ORGANIZE!** Fight against wage-cuts, against layoffs, against rotten conditions. Write to us. Tell us about your conditions. Let the Steel and Metal Workers Union help you organize."

Organize what? Fight how? Where is the organizational leadership which will teach these workers how to build up their own grievance committees, how to form any united front body whatever, how to fight on any specific grievance?

And so we come to the burning question of shop grievances. Grievances of the workers in the shop are merely mentioned here and there, and in the N. R. A. article there is a whole paragraph of them jumbled together. If the paper could just single out one small grievance, on which the workers feel strongly, and give the workers leadership on how to obtain a concession from the boss on it, the workers would know that the organization issuing the paper knows what it is talking about. If the paper could initiate one successful struggle, even if only in one small department, the news of the success would sweep through the plant like wildfire, and the prestige of the paper and of the Union would rise immeasurably.

The only organizational solution now offered by the paper is: "Write to the Steel and Metal Workers Union." Absolutely no support offered by the Union to any small group of non-union workers. Absolutely no explanation given on the forms of organization in a shop supported by the Union, how they must be built up, how they carry on struggles, how they can protect the worker.

Workers Correspondence

The paper does very well in stimulating the workers to write. Everywhere possible the workers are urged to write of their conditions, and the address is clearly given. There is one very good letter on the company union's inactivity, to which the Editor's note is, if meant seriously, a little too hair-splitting, or, if meant flippantly, not quite suitable for this letter. The worker is worried. He wants to know what to do. The editor should explain carefully what the worker must do to build up organization in the shop. The other letter, on sudden firings of workers, has a little better note—the nearest we get to concrete organizational directives in the whole paper, but nothing is said on how the department group, which the paper advocates, is to be built up, or what its function is. By the way, letters from workers should serve as the basis for the entire paper, and should not be segregated on one page, as "Letters from Winchester Workers."

The paper very skillfully picks to pieces the company organ, "Industry and Labor," and contrasts it with the class-struggle policy of "The Winchester Worker." The "Question-Box" Department is excellent. Each month we have some question answered. This month we have an analysis of the difference between the A. F. of L. Unions and those affiliated to the T. U. U. L. — very thoroughly done, except for the very important point of explaining the forms of shop organization of the T. U. U. L.

Technically the paper shows that the greatest care was taken typographically to make it look neat, but it lacks the illustrations, cartoons, and small items which serve to break up the massive appearance of columns and columns of typed material. Headings of articles are monotonously alike. We presume that there is no local artist available to help in livening up the paper. Make an effort to find one. Ask for copies of other shop papers issued elsewhere, for from them the most inexperienced amateur can trace suitable illustrations onto the stencil. Send to the National Textile Workers Union, at 1755 Westminster St., for a copy of their "International Braid Toiler," which has just begun to appear. It is sprinkled full of the most interesting and amusing illustrations. This paper will be reviewed in full next Monday.

In conclusion, here we have a shop manufacturing munitions, with bad working conditions. A little more thought can orientate the paper around the strategic issue of the war danger, as the central issue, without playing down the other political material already included. War is near—we must prepare the workers to play their revolutionary part. Perhaps previous issues of the paper stressed this point, but that is no excuse for slurring it over in November. Every single issue must bear down on the war danger, and the strategic part these munitions workers will be called upon to play.

5,000 New Members Gained for IWO in 8 Drive Weeks

Ninth Week Wins 657; Prizes Offered for the Best Recruiters in Last Five Weeks

By MAX BEDACHT

Our membership drive is a success. It showed what can be done with a little effort. The weekly average of new members taken in so far in nine weeks of the campaign, falls only a few short of 600. What more unanswerable argument could we give to those pessimists within our ranks who say that unemployment kills the recruiting power of the International Workers' Order? Think of it! 5,000 new members won in eight weeks.

We have five more weeks to go. They are the last weeks of our drive. **These five weeks must witness our supreme efforts.**

We have been making this drive with less than half the power we really could mobilize. Thousands of our members have as yet done nothing in the campaign. Scores of our branches have as yet not organized any drive.

Let this be changed during the first five weeks. You members of our Order, make at least one new member during these five weeks. You branches of our Order, make at least one collective recruiting effort during the month of December.

Forward to one thousand new members every week for the remaining five weeks of the campaign!

Special December Prizes

During the month of December, the National Executive Committee offers special prizes. The first of these prizes is a copy of the **Brown Book of Hitler Terror.**

The book sells for $2.50. Every member of our Order should want this book. By recruiting new members you can get it for nothing.

It is the true story of the Berlin Reichstag fire.

How to Get It

Any member of our Order sending in during the month of December five new applications of workers not over thirty years of age, for adult branches, will receive the **Brown Book of Hitler Terror** as a special premium. This special premium will not affect the right of the member to all other prizes already announced — fountain pens, medals and plaques for the branches.

Not only individual members, but branches can get the book too. They should get it. Every branch of the Order should have a library. Make a start for a library by getting the **Brown Book of Hitler Terror** free. Branches sending in during the month of December ten new applications of workers not over thirty years of age, for adult branches, will get free a copy of the **Brown Book of Hitler Terror.** If ten new members, which entitle the branch to a book are gotten by two individuals in the branch, each one getting five, then the individuals get the book, and the branch also gets a copy.

Other Book Premiums

Comrades and branches who already have the **Brown Book of Hitler Terror,** or whose work will entitle them to more than one book, have, aside from the Brown Book, the selection of the following books:

(1) **Towards Soviet America,** by William Z. Foster.

(2) **Memoirs of Lenin,** by Kruspkaya.

(3) **Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism,** by Lenin.

(4) **State and Revolution,** by Lenin.

(5) **The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte,** by Karl Marx.

Every worker is welcome as a new member. Every new member won entitles you to a prize or premium. The special premium is given for the younger new members only, not because we want to center the attention of our comrades upon the importance of working among the younger workers.

Other Prizes

Every branch of 25 or more members which during this campaign increases its membership at least 35 per cent, will receive a beautiful plaque, modeled and cast especially for this purpose.

Every individual member recruiting five gets a fountain pen and for every ten new members, a fountain pen set.

Every member bringing in at least 15 new members, will become an official shock trooper of the Order and will receive a bronze medal with his initials inscribed. For 20 new members, he will receive the same medal in sterling silver, and for 25 members the same medal gold-filled.

These medals will be badges of honor, which entitle the member to participation in all the local conferences and affairs of the Order as guests of honor.

Forward to one thousand new members per wek for the remaining period of the campaign.

Last Monday we concluded the ninth week of our drive. This ninth week of recruiting resulted in 657 members and 112 children.

Our Ukrainian Section again improved its work and brought in 68 new members this week. Our Italian comrades, too, began to take the drive more seriously. During the last three weeks the Italian Section can report a persistent increase of its weekly record from 22 to 39 members last week.

The Youth Section did slide back again into the twenties.

During the nine weeks of the drive we have taken in a total of 5,304 new members and 1,098 children. This is an average of 589 members and 122 children per week, during the period of the drive.

Of the total of new members taken in, the Jewish Section has 1,955 to its credit, the Hungarian Section 1134, the Slovak Section 654, the Youth Section 202, the Ukrainian Section 448, the Italian Section 201, and the Polish Section 181. Our newly formed Roumanian Section succeeded in recruiting 170 new members during this period.

Daily Worker Helps Messenger Boys of Western Union Co. Win Victory

Now Get Paid 20 Cents an Hour for Extra Work Canvassing for Greetings

(By a Group of Western Union Messengers)

NEW YORK.—We messengers have gained a real victory from the Western Union Company. It was more than "gained" from the company. It was actually "wrung out" of them. And for this victory we have to thank the Daily Worker.

Letters from messengers have appeared in the "Daily" showing the brutal, vicious system under which we work. One of the bitterest grievances was the soliciting of greetings and holiday messages for which the messengers canvassed. We were paid 5c for every message we succeeded in getting. If we canvassed for four hours and only got two firms to give us greeting messages we received only 10 cents.—This is for four hours of work.

In many places we got mean and cruel treatment by business firms and people who didn't want to be annoyed by messengers who were canvassing. Many times we were kicked out of offices and not gently either. All of the messengers hated this work but because of the beggarly salaries we're getting we had to try to increase it by canvassing.

Soon after letters appeared in the Daily Worker from us boys, the company put through a rule to pay the messengers 20 cents an hour for this work. This means that whether or not we succeed in getting any greetings we get a guarantee of 20 cents an hour.

Company Tries to Evade Rule.

However, in order to have this ruling actually put into effect, we messengers will have to put up a real struggle. In many cases the company has already tried to evade paying the 20 cents by saying that we wasted our time and went to the movies instead of soliciting.

We see now what can be done by getting together and fighting for our rights. It shows us how quickly we can gain better conditions if we do something about it. And it's proved to us how important a paper like the Daily Worker is for us.

We have many more grievances which we can overcome in the same manner by organizing and fighting. We're waking up to the fact that we don't "have to take it on the chin," as we've been doing until now. Instead of taking it we're going to give it right back—and plenty of it!

A Thanksgiving Present from the N.Y. Central Road

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The New York Central Railroad gave us a nice Thanksgiving Day present. They laid off 75 men from Harmon to New York.

I remember a few weeks ago it was in a paper that the New York Central is going to put on more men. So that shows you what kind of a humbug the New Deal is. The men

who are working now are working from 10 days to 13 days a month. Just enough to starve, because nobody can live on that money, especially with a wife and children.

Rail Telegrapher Praises Expose on Western Union

(By a Railroad Telegrapher)

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Thanks to the Daily Worker for exposing the Western Union in its treatment of its messengers. Myself being a railroad and commercial telegrapher since 1902, I know all too well that such cheap tactics has always been the policy of the Western Union.

For more than 50 years prior to 1912, railroad operators and station agents, through a contract that existed between the railroads and the Western Union, were compelled to handle and deliver all telegrams make reports, remittances, care for and rebuild batteries for the Western Union without one cent of pay or commission from that company, while receiving a measely salary of $15 to $50 per month from the railroad.

Ask any railroad telegrapher with 10 or more years experience and he will tell you that the Western Union is rotten to the core. It isn't any wonder that with all this free forced labor that this industrial octopus grew to such immense proportions.

From 1925 to 1928 I was employed as a Morse operator for the Western Union in Los Angeles. There were 106 Morse operators in the traffic department in a single room. An equal number had already been displaced years before by the "Mux."

Work Increased, With Pay As Before

About 1911, day and night letters came into use. The extra length of these telegrams increased the telegraphers burden one hundredfold without any increase in pay. If an operator could not show excessive or almost super-natural speed with a viproplex, a sending machine (purchased out of his pay), he was simply not tolerated. We had to pound worn out typewriters (ice wagons) until our fingers all but dropped off.

A traffic chief or supervisor, better known as a "Simon Legree" was always at our backs, slave-driving us to greater speed.

Skilled unassigned operators were kept waiting around daily on the extra (starvation) list. They hoped to get in from two or more hours per day. The company's business had to be protected in case of a sudden overflow of traffic. That was during the peak days of so-called prosperity when the operators' minimum rate of pay was $125 per month and the company's annual net earnings was $15,000,000.

35 Per Cent Thrown Out

Then like a thief in the night came the automatic simplex, which dispossessed 35 per cent of the nation's commercial telegraphers of the right to live. In the Los Angeles office only 22 of the 106 Morse operators are left. In a certain civilized country machines are used to relieve the strain of such nerve-wracking labor, and to lift the burden instead of throwing a person on the street to starve.

The N. R. A. code has been applied in the Los Angeles office, but the Assistant Chief Operator recently informed me that two-thirds of the remaining 22 operators are on part time, and that the file is still decreasing.

The N. R. A. makes no provision for thousands of dispossessed Morse telegraphers. Only a few old men with both feet hanging in the grave were given small pensions. It was a pitiful sight to see those silver haired half deaf old men plugging along when their feeble minds all but failed to function.

He who draws dividends from Western Union stock is the recipient of blood money sweated out of the employes' hide. The Western Union should belong to the workers and not to a bunch of parasites who gamble our unpaid wages away at Deauville.

Norfolk Longshoremen Fight Lockout and ILA Misleader

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent.)

NORFOLK, Va.—The longshoremen of Hampton Roads are still fighting back and pledge to fight to a finish. For the past eight years George Milliner, third vice-president of the I. L. A. and its representative in Hampton Roads, has sold out the men of the I. L. A. He tells the men it is something over which he has no control. He kept this lie up until F. R. Barrett discharged two gangs of Local 978 of the coal trimmers. These men refused to take it lying down. They organized a rank and file action committee and elected delegates to the M. W. U. convention. There these delegates learned how to fight. They came back, drew up their own code, rejected Ryan's agreement and filed suit against F. R. Barrett and Milliner for all back pay, for the money incurred through losses of self trimming ships and insurance. They also are demanding $12 per week per man for the full time they were locked out.

Milliner tried to frighten them by threatening to expel any man who was caught aiding these locked out men.

But this only made the men fight all the harder.

They had Wright and Clarke of the M. W. I. U. speak at their local meetings. Milliner threatened the expulsion of the whole local by using the red scare, but the rank and file said if he takes away our I. L. A. we will add one more letter to our union name—and that will be the M. W. I. U. They elected delegates to the N.R.A. Code hearing in Washington on Nov. 9.

Milliner forced himself on this delegation in order to retard the rapidly growing fight of these men. On Wednesday, Nov. 8, the day the delegation was to leave from Norfolk, Milliner goes to Lambert's Point, has a talk with F. R. Barrett, and then comes back to town, calls up all the delegates and tells them it was no use leaving for Washington that night because Ryan would not be there. This lie fooled all the delegates except Jeff Nicholls of Local 1221.

Present Rank and File Code

Nicholls immediately got in touch with Alexander Wright of the M. W. I. U. and they left for Washington as scheduled. On Thursday night Nicholls presented the coal trimmers' code to the hearing. This was the only code or representative of the I. L. A. from Hampton Roads. Though they have spent thousands of dollars for representation this was the first time the coal trimmers have ever been represented outside Hampton Roads.

Now Milliner knew that Friday would be too late to present the code, but he and the other delegates left Thursday night for Washington. One of the delegates by the name of Jimmy Jones from the same local as Nicholls—1221—who fell in Milliner's net, wired back to his local the following Monday for information whether he stay on in Washington or return back. Local 1221 held a meeting and sent him the answer, telling him that if he can pay his own expense he may stay as long as he liked.

Refuse to Pay Tax

They ousted him as timekeeper, bought a brand new shovel and tagged it with his name, and set it neatly in a corner to wait his return. Milliner then sent word back to the men saying he didn't know whether he could do them any good up in Washington or not. "That fellow Nicholls has raised hell up here," said Milliner. "I may have to stay till Dec. 1; tax every man 50 cents a week until I come back," was his demand, but Local 1221 sent him exactly nothing.

Then Milliner sent word to fire Jeff Nicholls. But instead of Local 1221 firing Jeff Nichols they chose to support the fight of the locked out men of 978 to fire Milliner.

The M. W. I. U. has been with the rank and file through all the struggle, and is still with it. It has pointed out time and again that the only thing that was keeping the I. L. A. of Hampton Roads from being a real union and instrument of struggle was George Milliner and his tools, and the only way the men could have a clean, fighting union was to get rid of them. So they have made a start to oust Milliner and prove they are men and know how to fight. **A.W.**

Mid West Cities Do Good Work as Drive Nears Goal

NEW YORK. — While Seattle showed a bad slump in the $40,000 drive during the last half week, a number of Districts improved decidedly their activity to help save our Daily Worker.

Chicago sent in $286.56, compared with only $95.33 in the previous half week; Cleveland raised $141.65, contrasted with $7.98 in the previous half week period; Detroit, $96.58, against $32.25; Newark, N. J., $74.03; an increase of $70.03 over the prior half week. Keep up the good work, Comrades!

Seattle, despite its poor showing, remained in the lead with a rating of 158.08 per cent. Boston sent in $89.90, and rates 122.7 per cent. If Seattle doesn't wake up, Boston or another more active District will take the lead away.

New York sent in $579.60. Not bad, but a drop from the $744.07 sent in the preceding half week. Philadelphia ought to be over the top, but it has not yet sent in the $500, it raised at the banquet about a week ago, and officially it is still among those districts that have failed to go over the top. Rush the $500, comrades of Philadelphia!

I.W.O. Branches Help

While on the whole the International Workers Order is lagging, some of its branches are doing good work. Branch 92, Richmond, Va., sent in $20 to the "Daily"; a movie showing by Branch 67, S. Norwalk, Conn., was broken up by the police, but the branch raised $10.35 for the Daily Worker; two members of Branch 5, Paterson, N. J., contributed $6; Branch 109, Berwyn, Ill., $5; Polish

New Bedford National Textile Workers Union sent in another contribution, bringing its total to almost $38. Why has the textile union in Lawrence failed to answer the New Bedford union's challenge in the drive? Let's hear from you, comrades. New Bedford textile workers pledge to raise $2 for every dollar Lawrence raises over $15.

The drive has passed the $30,000 mark. Now for the final push to put the drive over the top. Everybody help. Readers, send in your dollars! Districts and organizations, raise your quotas. Every cent is needed to save our Daily Worker. RAISE $10,000 AND MAKE THE DRIVE VICTORIOUS!

The chart below shows the standing of the Districts as of Dec. 1st:

District	Quota	Last Week	Total to date	Quota	% of Quota
1—Boston	$ 89.90	$ 1,457.10	$ 1,300	122.7
3—New York	579.60	13,761.46 (corrected)	20,000	68.8
5—Phila.	22.22	1,739.49	2,000	86.97
6—Buffalo	55.27	246.64	750	32.8
8—Pitts.	40.91	654.45	1,000	65.45
9—Cleve.	141.65	1,182.78	2,000	59.1
7—Detroit	96.58	1,746.52	2,000	87.2
8—Chicago	286.56	2,686.55	5,000	53.3
9—Minn.	14.62	351.86	750	47.04
10—Omaha	7.48	97.93	350	27.9
11—N.D.&S.D.	8.28	109.40	350	31.2
12—Seattle	200	720.40	500	158.08
13—Calif.	4.26	974.41	1,000	97.4
14—N. J.	74.03	575.43	650	88.5
15—Conn.	——	247.01	500	49.4
16—N.C.&S.C.	——	20.96	150	13.9
17—Alabama	——	59.41	150	39.23
18—Milwaukee	8.08	430.59	750	57.4
19—Denver	——	139.38	250	55.7
Misc.	10.00	80.00	1,350	5.8
I.W.O.	74.24	2,743.18 (corrected)	5,000	54.8
Total	$1,837.43	$30,958.82	$40,000	75.14
Jewish Clubs	$50.23	$1,445.51	$3,000	73.37

Letters from Our Readers

BOOSTING THE INTERNATIONAL BOOKSHOP

Washington, D. C.

I cannot urge local sympathizers and comrades too strongly to support the International Book Shop, 806 I St., N. W. Go there as often as possible and buy all the literature you can possibly afford.

As for myself, I cannot, with words, express my gratitude for what the Bookshop has meant to me. That equally applies to the International Publishers and Workers Library Publishers. It would be impossible for me to heap sufficient praise upon those who have made the local International Bookshop possible. It is greatly responsible for starting me on the right track toward a broader education; knowledge of the only truth I ever knew and information about the U.S.S.R.

Long live Communism Long live the U.S.S.R. and long live the International Bookshop!

Comradely,

Jack O'Brien.

PRAISE FOR THE NAZI EXPOSE

Seffner, Fla.

Editor, Daily Worker:—

You deserve a great deal of credit for exposing the Nazi intrigue in this country. I hope the farmers and workers will appreciate your efforts by supporting the Daily Worker with contributions towards its support. Here is another dollar to help it along. —B.

REPORT OF A SUICIDE

Dorchester, Mass.

Dear Daily:—

I am a reader of your newspaper and am very satisfied with the truth that you publish. If I wouldn't read the Daily I wouldn't know what's going on in the different parts of the world.

Now I will inform you of another victim suicide just took place last Sunday morning at 73 Prince St., Boston (North End). The name is Michele Gregorio, age 53 years. After being out of work for over four years he was left penniless so he shot himself in the right temple and died. He left a note behind which said, "I'm sick of eating rotten food which I've been getting out of the garbage cans early in the mornings and I applied everywhere for help and was denied so I've decided to end it all." —F. R.

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

We have some letters suggesting that we deal more concretely and in detail with parents' problems in training and teaching the children, also that we stress the "importance of drawing the women into the class struggle" and the "role of women in the revolutionary movement," and so on.

Okay. After all, they say you can't drive a spike with a tack hammer, so we'll put that away and get out the old sledge-hammer and begin to drive in dead earnest.

Also we have a letter severely criticising the column as unnecessary and positively bad, crowding out "much needed and important theoretical features, the excerpts from our leaders, Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin." (What's the matter with Rosa Luxembourg, Clara Zetkin, et al., by the way? Didn't they ever say anything worth quoting?)

Our attitude in rearing our children and in drawing women into the movement will naturally be governed by the clarity of our conception of our basic position in regard to these problems. Therefore we could open such discussion in no better way than by quoting from the Communist Manifesto those paragraphs which brilliantly illuminate the fact that women and children are doubly exploited under capitalism, making it incumbent on them to work with the most intense zeal to abolish the system.

* * *

THE FAMILY—AND CAPITALISM
(From the Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels)

"Abolition of the family! Even the most radical flare up at this infamous proposal of the Communists.

"On what foundation is the present family, the bourgeois family, based? On capital, on private gain. In its completely developed form this family exists only among the bourgeoisie. But this state of things finds its complement in the practical absence of the family among the proletarians, and in public prostitution.

"The bourgeois family will vanish as a matter of course when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishing of capital.

"Do you charge us with wanting to stop the exploitation of children by their parents? To this crime we plead guilty.

"But, you will say, we destroy the most hallowed of relations, when we replace home education by social.

"And your education! Is not that also social, and determined by the social conditions under which you educate, by the intervention of society, direct or indirect, by means of schools, etc.? The Communists have not invented the intervention of society in education; they do but seek to alter the character of that intervention, and to rescue education from the influence of the ruling class.

"The bourgeois clap-trap about the family and education, about the hallowed co-relation of parent and child, becomes all the more disgusting, the more, by the action of modern industry, all family ties among the proletarians are torn asunder, and their children transformed into simple articles of commerce and instruments of labor."

(To be concluded tomorrow)

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1719 is available in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. Size 10 takes 1¾ yards 54 inch fabric and ⅜ yard contrasting.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

Fanny F.	$ 1.00
Bruce T. Smith	4.00
Previous total	107.22
Total to date	$112.22

PARTY LIFE

C.P. Role Should Be Brought to Fore in Jobless Councils

Cleveland Worker Criticizes Methods of Local Council in Conducting Meetings

"During the winter months the Unemployed Councils and other working class organizations conduct many indoor meetings, especially open hearings and mock trials. Here in Cleveland we have had two open hearings on neighborhood scale—both drawing hundreds of workers. To both of these meetings we drew workers not connected with our movement before. From the point of attendance both were a success. Another good feature was that workers not in our movement got up and told very simply their stories.

Program Not Brought Forward

"A woman gave the story of hardships that she and her children were going through. She told of how she searched for a solution of her problems. How she had planned suicide and finally joining the 'holy rollers', where she found some relief for her mental anguish. This was the first time she had attended a meeting called by the Unemployed Councils. Many workers in the audience were crying when she finished her story.

In that crowd were many more with her problems—and now we must ask ourselves—did this open hearing show this woman who is responsible for her condition? Did this open hearing show her a way out of her present condition? As this is her first attendance at a meeting called by the Unemployed Councils—did we show her what the Unemployed Council is—what the role of the U.C. is—and since the Communist candidate for mayor was the prosecutor—did we show her what the Communist Party is—or did we just confuse her more?

"I think that she left confused—that we did not prove to her that the way of the Holy Rollers was not the way out—that the Unemployed Council was a fighting organization for immediate demands—and we did not combat her many illusions successfully.

Role of Party Played Down

"In the first place, the preparations—leaders, advertised that the Democratic candidate for mayor, the councilmen of that ward, the head of the relief committee were all invited, but it didn't mention the Communist candidate for mayor who was also invited and was the only one to be present.

"Next at the meeting itself, when none of the bosses' agents showed up, a leading comrade of the city unemployed movement was chosen to represent the bosses and the Communist Party candidate for mayor as prosecutor. I. O. Ford did a good job for the Communist Party, but the independent role of the Unemployed Councils was not brought forward.

Organizational Results Poor

"The Unemployed Council had its regular meeting in the same hall the next day, and no new faces at the meeting. It is plain from this that we got no organizational results, although the night before all standing room was taken at the trial. It is also easy to see how the mistake in the leaflet was made when at the meeting not one party member was present.

"We are planning more open hearings and trials. We have learned from the others. In order to make them more effective, we have decided:

"1. To make our campaign against child misery the outstanding issue.

"2. To more concretely expose the local Ward politicians and relief agents.

"3. In exposing the city and county officials to also bring out clearly and concretely that necessary funds are available to provide adequate relief.

"4. To bring out clearly the role of the Unemployed Councils, and to recruit supporters at the hearings.

"5. Unemployment and Social Insurance."

—A. O., Cleveland.

* * *

NOTE BY EDITOR: The self-criticism of Comrade A. O. is clear. Only a few points must be emphasized. There are Communists in the Unemployed Council of Cleveland—in the leadership of the Council. How did it happen that this open hearing to which all parties were requested to send representatives, the name of the Communist Party representative was omitted? How did it happen that, although the Communist representative was a candidate for mayor of Cleveland and prosecutor at the trial, the role of the Party was not brought forward?

This shows a tendency manifest, not only in Cleveland, but in many districts, to conceal the face of the Party. This is one of the reasons why our Party does not grow, workers are not recruited. Our Party representatives are not leaders only because of their native ability, but just because they are Communists—members of the Communist Party. Their line is clear because it is the Communist Party line. The program of the Party must be brought to the workers, otherwise mass meetings and open trials are merely an exposure of conditions and no results are obtained.

The next question that the correspondent raises is that even the role of the Unemployed Council in the struggle for relief is forgotten. Naturally the city authorities are condemned for their failure to provide relief, but if the workers are not shown what the Unemployed Council can and does do, there is no reason for the worker to join.

In short we fail to take the necessary steps at all meetings to draw the workers into the organization. The results are clearly shown by the correspondent.

100 Widows Dropped from Pension List

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Over 100 widows have been taken off of the pension list here and placed on the Federal Emergency Relief. These widows are being forced to stand long hours in the relief station and wait for their orders. The relief head, Voice, insults the widows when they come for their orders.

Total Wednesday, Nov. 29	$ 306.14
Previously recorded	28,790.70
Total to date	$29,096.84

DIST. No. 1	
Harvard Br. Natl Student Leag	3.20
J Reed C.	
Col by Burke	
12 names	4.05
10 names	2.90
Col by Samuro	
10 names	2.60
Pay Cutters and Quarrymen	
Clark Is Job.	
Col by Enstedt	.10
Johnson	.10
Olson	.25
Anderson	.25
Johnson	.25
Magnusen	.25
Carlson	.25
K Carlson	.25
Mellquist	.25
Peterson	.25
Swanson	.25
Anderson	.25
Lindquist	.25
Johnson	.25
Col by C Johnson	.50
Peterson	.50
C Samuelson	.25
Hermanson	.25
Rosenquist	.25
Stenquist	.50
Tobison	.25
Nelson	.25
Col by Blomberg	
C Carlson	.25
J Lants	.25
Therbjornson	.25
Smolander	.15
Lindbom	.25
Jacobson	.25
C. Jacobson	.25
C Nelson	.25
R Swanson	.25
H Olson	.25
A Olad	.25
H Peterson	.25
M Holmberg	.25
F Lindquist	.25
S Olson	.25
W Berglund	.25
Falk	.25
A Peterson	.25
A Swanson	.25
J A Swanson	.25
N Thorpe	.25
H Carlson	.25
E Carlson	.25
C Norman	.25
C Anderson	.50
D Johnson	.25
Col by E Harris	.25
Stein	.15
Col by E Stein	.75
Total Nov 29	34.85
Total to date	1423.32

DIST. No. 2	
Unemp Teacher	1.00
J O'Donnell	1.00
Averdney	1.00
Bassett	2.25
Eisenman, Lee	2.51
L Stern	1.00
Col by Levine	.10
J Garcia	.25
A Torres	.25
S Rann	.25
B Einstein	.10
Mother	.05
Funct, NTU, Koreta	11.00
E Wais	.50
Frat Pas Per Wkrs School	1.75
Org Loc 98, ILGW, 7 names	2.45
Macy Group Off Wkrs Un	.90
YCL Un 9	4.10
P Degryter C	2.35
Sec 4, Un 410	8.00
Un 10	21.55
Coin Cards	
Anon	.50
D Wolin	.25
Tag Days	
Rothman	2.80
Metz, Red Elder	1.85
Unemp Council	1.05
Sec 2	1.80
Sec 1, Un 2	.75
Sec 2	
Un 1-B, 1 box	.37
Un 2-B, 1 box	2.55
Un 4-B, 2 box	2.62
Un 6-B, 3 box	2.40
Un 11, 4 box	2.46
Un 17, 1 box	1.42
Un 1-S 2 box	3.06
Un 2-S	9.40
Un 16-S	1.36
Un 2-S	4.06
Un 3-S	1.94
Un 13	1.45
Boston	5.00
Lith WW All, Br 2 11 names	1.30
Yates, N Sedford	1.75
Un 14	.77
Un 1-SB	4.80
Un 3-4B	2.72
Un 7	1.10
Un 9-3B	3.17
Un 11	.17
Total Nov 29	122.50
Tot to date	13469.19

DIST. No. 4	
A J Sustar, Jamestown	1.35
Rochester	
Col by Cherney	
9 names	1.50
Col by Nichols	.50
Col by Sydor	
3 names	.60
Tag Days	
Un 5-4 Com	8.15
Un 3-3 Com	3.46
Total Nov 29	12.47
Total to date	218.84

DIST. No. 5	
P Smith	1.00
Total Nov 29	1.00
Total to date	609.14

DIST. No. 6	
Finnish Fed, Commeaut	4.10
Prog C, Powhatan	3.00
Total Nov 29	7.10
Total to date	1083.24

DIST. No. 7	
J Hansel	1.50
J Reed C	.35
Total Nov 29	1.75
Total to date	1665.60

DIST. No. 8	
H R Molton	.25
City Hall Frnds	1.00
City Cent Comm, Women's Coun	2.80
Albany Pk Women's Coun	1.30
Frat Mandolin Orch	3.75
Women's Coun, No 7	8.00
Roseland Lith Wkrs Chorus	10.00
Lith LDSA 9	7.00
Finnish Wkrs Fed.	26.00
Un 308	3.00
Un 302	8.80
Un 303, Horant	1.75
Un 102	.45
Un 123	4.00
Un 123	2.15
Un 115	1.05
Un 107	2.30
Un 113	.90
Un 111	.50
Un 4, Gary	6.00
Un 1, Hammond	5.85
Casey Un Coin Cards	2.50
Anon, Chicago	.50
Total Nov 29	111.75
Total to date	2491.69

DIST. No. 11	
S T Y, Geyser	2.00
W W Canton	1.00
Total Nov 29	3.00
Total to date	107.40

DIST. No. 12	
C Anderson, Fresno	1.00
Total Nov 29	1.00
Total to date	971.15

DIST. No. 14	
Un 2, Sec 1	1.00
Total Nov 29	1.00
Total to date	840.93

Miscellaneous	
W C Hancock	10.00
Total Nov 29	10.00
Total to date	80.00

Dist 15—Previously Quoted. Names Not Printed	
Portland Sec 13	
ILD	2.50
Anniv Affair	10.00
Wkrs B'k Shop	3.00
Lewis	1.00
M V Rohde	.50
C Nelson	1.50
Sympathizer	.25
Un 5	2.50

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Can Height Be Increased?

L.B.L.—We regret to advise you that at your age (30) there is positively no chance of increasing your height. The leaflet you sent us is a pure and unadulterated fake. Any person having a method which could increase the height of an individual by five inches in five months for $10.00 could become a millionaire within a year. Do not be fooled by the claim of Malcolm Ross that he has given 26 years service to humanity. This service is for his own pocketbook and at the expense of the gullible public who are foolish enough to spend money on his method. There are no stretching exercises which would increase the thickness of the cartileges between the vertebrae. When a person is forcibly stretched, he may become longer by two or three inches while he is on the bed of torture. This is due to the stretching of the ligaments of his knee and hip joints. As soon as he gets on his feet again, he snaps back into his original height. Many people have tried to take a stretching exercise before appearing at the physical examination for policemen and firemen, but they found that they were sometimes one-quarter of an inch less than their normal height. This is due to an over-compensating contraction of the ligaments.

Smallpox Vaccine

Dr. MacLachlan, Bismarck, N. D.—Joking aside, and in absolute seriousness a man of our "evident intelligence" certainly can believe the contents of the clipping you sent us. Smallpox vaccine is made from a living virus which is usually grown on the scarified abdomen of a calf. There is no reason why some medium should not be discovered on which we could grow the vaccine on a nutritive medium, outside the animal body. After all, we are growing bacteria on artificial media and since the vaccine virus is alive, it should also be adaptable to such cultivation. The fact that we have not been able to grow the vaccine virus on an artificial medium until now, is no reason for doubting such a possibility in the future. As an example, we may mention the fact that, when the lepra baccillus, which causes leprosy, when first discovered, it was thought for many years that it could not be grown on artificial mediums; the same may be said of the spirochete pallida which causes syphilis. Both organisms are now grown artificially, in the incubator.

Brooklyn Medical Unit—W.I.R.

Dr. Maximilian Cohen—We should be glad to attend the house party thrown by the Brooklyn Medical Unit of the Workers International Relief, Friday evening, December 8th, at 1439 St. Johns Place near Utica Ave., Brooklyn, provided our professional and other duties will permit. Since the proceeds of the party go to the Daily Worker, we are sending you directly the price of the ticket (50c).

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Geo. E. Hull	$ .35
Previous total	360.18
Total to date	$388.43

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

NOT the minor fellow-traveller Michael Slonimski, but the Communist I. M. Gronski, now editor of Novy Mir, may be said to have represented "official" opinion at the writers' plenum. He did not mince words about RAPP's mistakes. Neither did he confuse the policies of RAPP with the policies of the Party. His speech is included in the "mysterious" Circular No. 2.

"Our plenary session," Gronski said, "is the first of the organization which represents the whole mass of Soviet writers. Through the establishment of such an organization, broad masses of the old intelligentsia, grown up under conditions of bourgeois culture, by the turn which they have accomplished, associate themselves with the Soviet power and the socialist revolution. It goes without saying that this was not accomplished all at once. It was rather prepared by the whole preceding development of the proletarian revolution.

"That the Bolsheviks are right, the old intelligentsia have realised in face of facts as the crisis of world economy, the successful carrying through of the Five-Year Plan, the splendid development of collectivisation and the impetus given to cultural development in our country. And as soon as the intellectuals had become convinced of this, not separate sections of them, but the whole mass, turned towards the Soviet power.

"As you know, writers are not separated by a Chinese wall from the rest of the intelligentsia. They are one of the most progressive and socially active detachments of the intelligentsia. The turn which I have just mentioned, has also taken place among writers. The old writers, the old masters of literature, have turned toward the Soviet power and the socialist revolution, a fact, which is so obvious that hardly anyone will dare dispute it now.

* * *

THE most serious error of the Russian Association of Proletarian Writers (RAPP) consisted in not drawing at the right moment inferences from the altered conditions, and in being converted from an organisation which furthered the development of Soviet literature, into an organization which impeded this development. That is why the Party dissolved this association.

"Some comrades have given a wrong interpretation to this decision. They believed that the dissolution of the RAPP was tantamount to the refuation of the whole past of this organization. These comrades have forgotten that the RAPP has been the leader of the great movement of the workers and peasants who streamed into our literature.

"The RAPP people have been guilty of mistakes. They should be criticized for these mistakes, but criticized as class comrades. The former followers of the RAPP begin themselves to criticise their own mistakes. Well and good. We must make it possible to remedy their mistakes and put up a fight in concert with us for Soviet literature."

* * *

IN specifying some of RAPP's errors, Gronski said: "RAPP'S criticism has been frequently cliquey and intolerant. No sooner had a writer misplaced a comma, then he was already represented as a class enemy and almost expelled from literature. It used to be a common saying: 'We shall throw you out of literature.' We do not waste many words with a real class enemy, we are ruthless toward a class enemy, but it is just for this reason that one must be rather careful with the term 'class enemy.'

"Criticism must be thorough. The old writers who associate themselves with us have to overcome inner contradictions. Criticism must help them to follow our path. Criticism must be comradely; it must assist the writer in his difficult work, it has to treat the artist with forbearance. It is also up to us to build up patiently a new Bolshevik critique.

"The class struggle in the country goes on. In some fields, at certain periods, it will even sharpen. The class struggle makes itself also felt in literature. Though ruthless against the real class enemy, we must guide the writers through our criticism, and help them get nearer to us, to identify themselves with the working class. The pre-requisites for a truly beneficial treatment of creative problems exist already.

"The comrades from RAPP demanded of the author to write according to the method of dialectic materialism. But the comrades of RAPP have not been able to give a simple and unambiguous answer to the question: What does it mean to write according to the method of dialectic materialism. Our literary people will seriously study Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. We want our writers to know Marxism-Leninism thoroughly, to be well-versed in history, economics and philosophy, and to make the method of dialectic materialism their own. But we cannot possibly demand of the authors to 'write according to the method of dialectic materialism.'

* * *

We speak now of Socialist realism, of realism which helps us to give a true account to the masses of socialist construction, and the progressive movement towards a non-class society. Our answer to the question how one should write according to the method of socialist realism, is: WRITE THE TRUTH! But by recommending the method of socialist realism, we do not by any means reject revolutionary romanticism, the romanticism which equips people for the struggle for our future. . . . We are for socialist revolutionary romanticism, for romanticism which makes clear to us the ways of development, which helps us to describe the aim of development, to open to the masses a vista of great possibilities.

"By creating the best conditions for the development and full bloom of Soviet literature, rich in genre and methods, and uniform as to its aims, we explain that the time is past when declarations and literary feuds were a substitute for works of art. According to artistic literary works, and not according to declarations, shall we judge the work of the authors."

* * *

THIS speech—and it must be remembered that it is a speech at the founding of an organization, and not a literary essay—gives a somewhat different picture from our Scribe's bloodcurdling "inquisition."

But is high time that we had something more than artists, speeches, reports, circulars. The greatest boon to the revolutionary writers in this country would be a history of Soviet literature in the past 16 years by an American scholar like Joshua Kunitz, let us say.

Through such a history your young writers could acquaint themselves with basic problems, with mistakes, with achievements; and, if they guard themselves against the error of mechanically transferring ideas from the U.S.S.R. to the U.S.A., they could learn much that is necessary, fundamental, indispensable for a healthy development of their own movement here.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

S. Levitt	$1.00	S. Levin	$0.85
A Reader	1.00	Previous Total	482.76
TOTAL TO DATE			$485.61

WHAT'S ON

Monday

ALL MEMBERS OF IMPERIAL VALLEY Br. I. L. D. mass meeting at Mt. Eden Workers Center, 2402 E. 174th St. Bronx. Topic—High Cost of Living. 8:30 p. m.

ROBERT W. DUNN ON Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, at the Greenwich Village Br. of Anti-Imperialist League. Lecture at 15 Minetta st. Admission 15c.

SECTION REHEARSALS at 35 E. 12th St., Daily Worker Chorus. Every member must attend. Fifth floor. 8 p. m.

Elizabeth, N. J.

LECTURE BY JULES GARSHEM, associate editor of "Soviet Russia Today" who will speak on Soviet Recognition and what it means. At 402 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Tuesday

DEPARTMENT STORE WORKERS—Open meeting at Christ Church, 344 W. 36th St., all departments store workers and white collar workers invited. 6:30 p. m. sharp. Auspices Office Workers Union, 799 Broadway.

FLASHES *and* CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

Although he may deny it if you ask him, the fact is that Michael Gold will soon direct a film dealing with unemployment in New York. The ribbon is being made for the Unemployed Councils and the Film and Photo League has already assigned a cameraman to "shoot" for Mike. . . . The scenario, written by Comrade Gold, deals with the lot of an unemployed family on New York's East Side and is entitled, "Death of a Worker's Child."

* * *

Princess (!) Kropotkin reports in a recent issue of "Wholewheat" B. McFadden's Liberty:

"Humpty Dumpty might have been a big success writing film stories for Hollywood.

"This idea came to me after hearing Anthony Abbott tell what happened in Hollywood to Upton Sinclair. Engaged to write a screen drama, paid in advance, Upton couldn't think up a good ending. Racked his brains—no result. Then he slipped and fell downstairs, landing like Humpty Dumpty, on his head. Upton picked himself up, crying, 'At last I've got it!' The right ending for his story. Somehow the fall had jolted it into his mind."

P. S.—Sinclair edited Eisenstein's film after the above accident. So come home, Upton. All is forgotten. Signed: Your uncle Lens.

* * *

The Quincess Princess further reports that Mr. Sinclair, who granted her a long interview, "digs his garden for exercise and is a passionate"—(Guess what!)—"Mickey Mouse fan!"

* * *

"British Are Shocked by Film of Lynching"—"American Reel Showing Death of Hart Kidnapers Brings Rebuke From London Times."—A.P. Dispatch.

The recent newsreels of British imperialism's most humane handling of the Arabian uprisings in Palestine (tear gas, machine guns and clubs!) far from "sacrifice all decency to sensationalism in presenting news on the screen" (the Times's complaint against the Hart lynching reel). We suggest a sort of newsreel correspondence course exchange between Sam and Bull. . . . "Send us the reels on the Indian massacres and we'll send you our swell Ambridge slaughter, Bull." . . . "Here's a newsreel showing how we handle hungry marchers in London, Sam, let's have a couple of lynchings (legal or otherwise will do) in exchange." . . .

* * *

The elimination by Paramount executives of a lynching scene in a film recently finished on the grounds that it constituted a slur on the fair name of California and that "such a thing could never happen in civilized California," only to witness a double lynching two days after the elimination, is eloquent proof that **Hollywood spreads capitalist propaganda by what it hides as well as by what it shows!** Will Marshall Neilan's forthcoming "Chloe: The Romance of the Southland," have anything to say about that super-inferno for the Negro? Vidor's "Hallelujah!" didn't. . . . The fair name of the State of Alabama." . . . The "fair name of the State of Massachusetts." . . . The "fair name of the State of California." . . . Hollywood works for Governor Rolph, for Judge Callahan, for Judge (gone-but-not-forgotten) Thayer and all the judges and governors who jail, electrocute and lynch for the master class. . . .

* * *

Talk about Soviet recognition! We found the following in a recent **Hollywood Speciator:**

"Metro, in engaging Baer, Carnera and Dempsey, recognized the wisdom of the Russian cinema school. The Russians do not use actors. They use farmers to play farmers, peasants to play peasants. And when a farmer gives a great performance, he is sent back to his farm and does not appear in another picture. The Russians reason soundly that nothing in a cinematic creation must be greater than the creation itself. They laugh at our star system. And they should laugh at it. It is ridiculous."

* * *

"Little Women' makes no appeal to the intellect and it will be a tremendous success," in the opinion of a well-known Hollywood critic. . . . **Irony? Idiocy? Profundity?** . . . Figure it out and lemme know the answer. . . .

* * *

A famous Hollywood producer ran out of a preview showing of "Little Women" before it was half run and telegraphed his company's head office in New York to find Louisa M. Alcott and put her contract immediately, no matter what salary she demanded. . . And so an epidemic of mother-and-daughter pictures is predicted. . . . Maybe the more famous movie-palaces will hand out free handkerchiefs in their lobbies (Bet Variety's "Exploitation" editor steals that one!). . . .

* * *

Winfield Sheehan, Fox executive, will fire anyone caught reading "Sinclair Presents Fox" on the lot. . . . In that book Sheehan is exposed as a grafter implicated in a famous New York political murder and saved only by the intervention of William Fox's millions. . . .

The Soviets Build a New Train

The Russian workers have built a new marvel train which develops tremendous speed with safety because it travels, not on rails, but on ball bearings. It looks more like a caterpillar than a train, but first trials at Moscow are reported sensationally successful.

Stage and Screen

"Tobacco Road" Opens Tonight at Masque Theatre; "All Good Americans" Due Tuesday

"Tobacco Road," a new play by Jack Kirkland, based on the novel by Erskine Caldwell, will open this evening at the Masque Theatre. The cast is headed by Henry Hull and includes Margaret Wycherly, Maude Odell, Patricia Quinn and Sam Boyd.

Hope Williams returns to Broadway on Tuesday nigh in "All Good Americans," a new comedy by Laura and S. J. Perlman, opening at Henry Miller's Theatre.

This is the final week of the Joe Cook show at the Winter Garden. Next week the musical comedy will play in Newark and then begin a road tour in Philadelphia.

"The First Apple," the new comedy by Lynn Starling will not open here this week, but will continue in Boston for another week or two, coming here around Dec. 25, at the Booth Theatre.

Sholom Aleichem Film and "Soviets Sing and Dance" At Acme Theatre

Sholom Aleichem's picture, "Laughter Through Tears," which was screened in the Soviet Union, will continue for a fourth week at the Acme Theatre. This is the first time a Soviet production has been held over for such a long period. The picture has attracted wide attention from the public and press. Thousands of children have also been attending, usually coming in groups with their teachers.

This week the Acme will present as an added feature, "The Soviets Sing and Dance," a new film just received from Moscow. Highpoints of the picture include Ukrainian workers playing the Ukrainian native instrument, the bandura; the "Dance of the French Revolution"; dance from the ballet "Don Quixote" by Asa and Sulamith Messrer and Caucasian workers ensemble playing native instruments and singing folk songs.

Litvinoff Bids Farewell to United States on Embassy Screen

Maxim Litvinoff, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R., appears this week at the Embassy News Reel Theatre as he was photographed while bidding farewell to the people of the United States.

He feels, he said, as though he is parting with a friend, who has been found after being lost for many years.

There are numerous other news items on the screen of the Embassy this week, among them an interview with the President of Poland, and a military review of the Polish army at Warsaw airfield.

New Masses Will Present Program of Soviet Music

An unusual program of representative new Soviet music, to be heard for the first time in New York, has been arranged for Dec. 10, at 8:30 p. m., at the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York, 139th St. and Convent Ave.

Members of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Ashley Pettis, noted pianist, and the chorus of 200 voices of the Freiheit Gezang Farein, conducted by Jacob Schaefer, will participate in the event.

Featured at this concert will be string quartets by Miaskowsky and Gliere, a sonata by Vitacek and a group of new Soviet songs.

The affair is part of a wide program of literary, artistic and musical events initiated by the New Masses, 31 E. 27th St., which will resume publication as a weekly magazine about Jan. 1, with Ashley Pettis as musical editor.

On this program of new Soviet compositions, are important, recent compositions by two of the older composers, Miaskowsky and Gliere; as well as new works by young men of great talent. Miaskowsky and Gliere were distinguished composers before the revolution, who have remained in Russia to assist in the musical development of a physical and musical world far removed from their early training and environment. Miaskowsky has been called the dean of Russian present-day composers, and has written works in all forms, including twelve symphonies. Gliere is chiefly known for his immensely popular ballet, "The Red Poppy."

Vitacek is a young man of twenty-four. His musical influences have been entirely those of present-day Russia, which in no wise neglects the heritage of the past in musical education, as well as in the concert halls and opera houses.

Davidenko is a composer of a significant opera, "1919," as well as many of the mass songs so popular in Russia today.

The opening "chorale" by Popoff is chosen as the "key-note" of the program, because it reflects the historical background of Russia in the opening measures, the terrific struggle of the revolutionary period in the middle section, and finally the opening, tragic subject repeated, but transformed by a new spirit into a mood of determination and hope.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jester Trio.
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Richard Crooks, Metropolitan Opera Tenor; Concert Orch.; Story of Transportation—Harvey S. Firestone Jr.
9:00—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Ship of Joy, With Captain Hugh Barrett Dobbs
10:00—Kaufman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator
10:30—The Singer of Songs—Sketch
11:00—Viewing the American Scene—John Erskine
11:15—Jesters Trio
11:30—Moroff Orch.
12:00—Olsen Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Somick Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—John Kelvin, Tenor
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare—Songs
8:30—Morros Musicale
9:00—Variety Musicale
9:30—Three Rascals, Songs
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Alfred Wallenstain's Sinfonietta; Hortense Monath, Piano
1:00—Weather Report
1:03—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Whiteman Orch.
12:00—Lang Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Marie, Songs
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
7:45—Frances Alda, Soprano
8:00—Morin Sisters, Songs; King's Jesters; Stokes Orch.; Cliff Soubier
8:30—Father Finn's Choral Music
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Patternack Orch.; John L. Fogarty, Tenor
10:00—Marcel Rodrigo, Baritone; Littau Orch.
10:30—Henri Deering, Piano
10:45—Planned Recovery—Secretary of Navy Claude A. Swanson
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Hahn Orch.
12:00—Sosnick Orch.
12:30 A. M.—King Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivien Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Bing Crosby, Songs; Hayton Orch.
9:00—Philadelphia Orch., Leopold Stokowski, Conductor
9:15—Alexander Woollcott—The Town Crier
9:30—Gertrude Nissen, Songs; Lulu McConnell, Comedienne; Jones Orch.
10:00—Wayne King Orch.
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Boswell Sisters, Songs
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Lyman Orch.
1:00—Little Orch.

1,500 Workers View Soviet Film Showings In Far Western Towns

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 30.—More than 1,500 workers in Washington and Oregon towns have viewed Soviet films shown by Mac Harris, Daily Worker representative, in connection with securing funds and new subscribers for the Daily Worker.

In Bremerton, Wash., a naval base, many marine workers attended a film showing and eagerly bought copies of the Daily Worker. This is a new territory for the revolutionary movement.

In Aberdeen and Hoquiam, Wash., about 800 workers attended the Soviet film showing, many of them making contact with the revolutionary movement for the first time. Here, too, the Daily Worker was bought eagerly.

Despite refusal by authorities in Salem, Oregon, to allow the film showing in the school auditorium, many workers attended the showing in another hall at short notice. Everywhere in these two states, the workers responded to their best abilities when called upon to help the Daily Worker.

NEW PIONEER — published monthly by the New Pioneer Publishing Co., 50 E. 13th St., New York City. December issue. 5 cents.

THE WORKER'S CHILD—official organ of the Central Pioneer Buro, Box 28, Station D, New York City. November-December issue. 5 cents.

By ROBERT KENT

The Pioneer movement draws workers' children into the ranks of the revolutionary working class.

The "Worker's Child" and the "New Pioneer" are two powerful arms of this movement. They are our means for making the child of today the class-conscious young worker of tomorrow; they are the forces that build the children of today to become tomorrow's leaders of the revolutionary workers. As such they occupy a major position among our working class publications.

The "Worker's Child" resumes publication after a forced cessation of six months. It is a most needed manual for Pioneer troop leaders, for working class parents, for class-conscious teachers, for any adult interested in working with children. It is the theoretical guide, yet very simply and clearly written, for carrying on revolutionary work among our young comrades. This new first issue does not contain quite enough concrete lessons from actual struggle, but even so it is a publication that commands attention and interest.

The December New Pioneer contains humor, satire and revolutionary force. The front cover shows a stout, ermine coated lady handing a Christmas piece of candy to a raggedly dressed boy. The boy leads a demonstration of children, and carries a placard, "We Want Clothes." Does the boy drop the placard to grab the piece of candy? Please buy the Pioneer and see for yourself. His answering gesture is delightful!

The contents of this issue mark a high level even for the Pioneer, which is invariably of a high quality.

"Santa's Toy Shop," is a true account of how a Pioneer girl blasted a teacher's Christmas propaganda in a school class. So effective was this Pioneer girls work that Nathan Hurwitch, author of this story, became a Pioneer, and he tells why. "Journal of a German Pioneer," by Ben Blake, grips the reader with an account of the courage of two German children in carrying on underground revolutionary activities amidst Hitler-terror. "How Leftary Got His Lunch," shows how the Pioneers, their parents and the Unemployed Councils of Brooklyn forced school authorities to rescind an order withdrawing free lunches from a starving working class boy. The capitalist press carried a rose-tinted version of this event; Genia Siegel gives a direct interview with the boy's jobless father, and it is a mighty good job.

Vivian Dahl, in "Don't Cry Over Spilt Milk," gives another actual account of how two farmers' children outwitted National Guardsmen during a recent strike of their farmer-parents. The catching satirical Christmas scene from Harry Alan Potamkin's operetta, "Strike Me Red," in front of the R. H. Mercy Department Store, appears in this issue of the Pioneer.

There is a brief but sparkling sketch of Hitler on a visit in Germany's schools. He asks the children to what parties they belong. One answers, "The Communist Party." Hitler asks why. "Because in my house everybody is a Communist," says the child. "What a reason! What would you be if all your family were murderers and robbers?" asks Hitler. "A Nazi, sir," answers the worker's boy. But to get the full humor of this sketch and of the other stories and drawings in this issue, don't depend on this review. Take out a nickel, beg one, get it any old way, and have a good time reading the December Pioneer. Then get another nickel, borrow it, and buy "The Worker's Child." You won't be sorry.

The "New Pioneer" is conducting a drive for $3,000, without which amount it cannot continue in existence. Those who read this splendid children's revolutionary magazine will not hesitate to help save it by rushing an immediate contribution to the New Pioneer, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. To the workers who have not yet read the Pioneer, the reviewer suggests that you buy the December issue, and if after reading it you do not think the Pioneer should be saved with all our energy from its financial danger, he will stop writing reviews.

And to show that he means what he says, he starts the ball a rolling, though he is gray-haired and broke, with a contribution of 25 cents.

Helping our young and valiant comrade, the New Pioneer:

Robert Kent	$.25

The Marx-Lenin Exhibit

Political Knowledge for Workers

By S. ROBERT

IN his work, "What is to be Done", where Lenin tears to pieces the theories of those opportunists who wished to keep the workers struggles confined to "pure and simple" trade unionism-economism. Lenin has a part in which an imaginary worker says "We are not children to be fed on 'sops' of economic politics alone. We want to know everything everybody else knows, we want to learn all the details of all the aspects of political life and to take part actively in every political event. The intellectual must talk less on what we already know and tell us more about what we do not know and what we can never learn from our factory 'economic' experience. That is, you must give us political knowledge."

This was no fictitious worker made simply out of Lenin's imagination but represented the profound knowledge Lenin had of the workers desires and thoughts.

Recently an event took place in New York which confirmed for the thousandth time, that the worker once class conscious is hungry for more than bread. "Pure and simple" talk on wage cuts, unemployment, factory conditions, economic struggles does not satisfy him, he becomes fed up on this narrow sphere. He craves and needs broader, deeper knowledge.

And so when the Workers School announced an exhibition on Marxism in conjunction with a lecture on the History of Marxism by Harry Wicks (now touring the country with the exhibit), it became interesting to see whether just a handful of intellectuals who sometimes feel that they are the only ones endowed with interest in the "higher things" would come to this exhibit or there were such workers as Lenin described.

From the time the exhibit opened at 3 p.m. until late in the night crowds of workers spent hours examining the exhibit. And at the lecture one of the largest crowds present at any lecture this year filled every chair in the hall with many standing.

The exhibit consists of 20 panels starting with the period when Marx wrote the Communist Manifesto, proceeding through the stormy days of the Paris Commune, then to the formation of the International Workingmen's Association, the first international of workers, the publication of Marx's works, "Capital," and so on to the death of Marx.

But Marxism lived. Engels was still alive, and, after him, Lenin. The Period of Lenin: the 1905 Revolution, the February Revolution, the October Revolution. Then the brilliant confirmation of Marx's teachings: the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Russia and the beginning of the first Socialist Republic.

Each panel has stirring pictures of Marx's days and choice quotations painted in neat red letters related to the period dealt with. There are photostatic copies of famous historical documents written by Marx, copies of the Rheinische Zeitung, the paper edited by Marx, which was banned, and Marx banished from Germany. Pictures of the Chartist battles of 1839 in England and Ernest Jones, Chartist leader.

The famous date, 1848. The date of the first French revolution, the date of the writing of a document which was bound to have the most profound effect on the course of human history—the Communist Manifesto. All this vividly told in pictures attractively arranged on the neat red bordered panels.

The collection of quotations alone from dozens of works was worth the visit. Each quotation epitomized some historical truth. From Capital: "It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but on the contrary, their social existence determines their consciousness."

"What men, these Communards," was the comment among the visitors as they looked on the pictures of the leaders of the Paris Commune. Daring, courageous, intelligent faces and the scenes in which they took part in Paris, 1871. The streets barricaded, workers with guns, bloody fighting. Alongside the pictures, Marx's interpretations and the lessons he drew for the working-class to guide them in the future. "It was the first revolution in which the working class was acknowledged as the only class capable of social initiative," and then the words of Marx from which the working class had the most to learn and which the opportunists, particularly the Socialist Parties, try the hardest to ignore or distort. The Paris Commune, wrote Marx, was "the finally discovered form in which the economic liberation of the workers can take place," that is, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

And so from one panel to the other, each a course in Marxist history, until the epoch of Imperialism and Lenin.

Stalin's words on what Leninism is: "Leninism is Marxism of the epoch of Imperialism and of the Proletarian Revolution. . . . Leninism is the theory and the tactic of the proletarian revolution in general, and the theory and the tactic of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular."

Then from the panels of documents, the books, the quotations, the pictures of action, Paris Commune, 1905, 1917, the guide-posts, springing from all this like from an architect's plan—a new panel: The First Five-Year Plan. . . . Dnieperstroy, Kuznetstroy Magnetogorsk, giant symbols of the profound vision of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin.

From 1848 the Communist Manifesto, to 1933 and the Soviet Union, moving towards a classless society.

The interest on the faces of the workers as they stopped at panel after panel, the slow, careful chewing of the quotations, the blood quickened by the historical pictures—all was testimonial to Lenin's words that "The worker wants to know everything everybody else knows." Colorfully setting off the panels and summing up their meaning to the revolutionary working class today, were red pennants of the Workers School, edging the shelves on which the panels stood with the words: "Training for the Class Struggle."

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEATRE 52nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th Street. Evenings 8:40 Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:40 P. M.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEATRE 52nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

COME, SEE and HEAR
LITVINOFF BID FAREWELL TO U.S.
Before leaving for the Soviet Union and other interesting movietone news.
EMBASSY NEWSREEL THEATRE 46TH STREET AND BROADWAY
ANY SEAT, 25c, ANY TIME

FOURTH BIG WEEK

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SOVIET YIDDISH COMEDY (ENGLISH TITLES)
ADDED FEATURE | SOVIETS SING AND DANCE
ACME THEATRE 14th St. & Union Sq. | 30c to 1 p.m. (Mon. to Fri.) Children 10c

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

Roland YOUNG and Laura HOPE CREWS in
"Her Master's Voice"
Plymouth Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:40

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JOSEPH FREEMAN.
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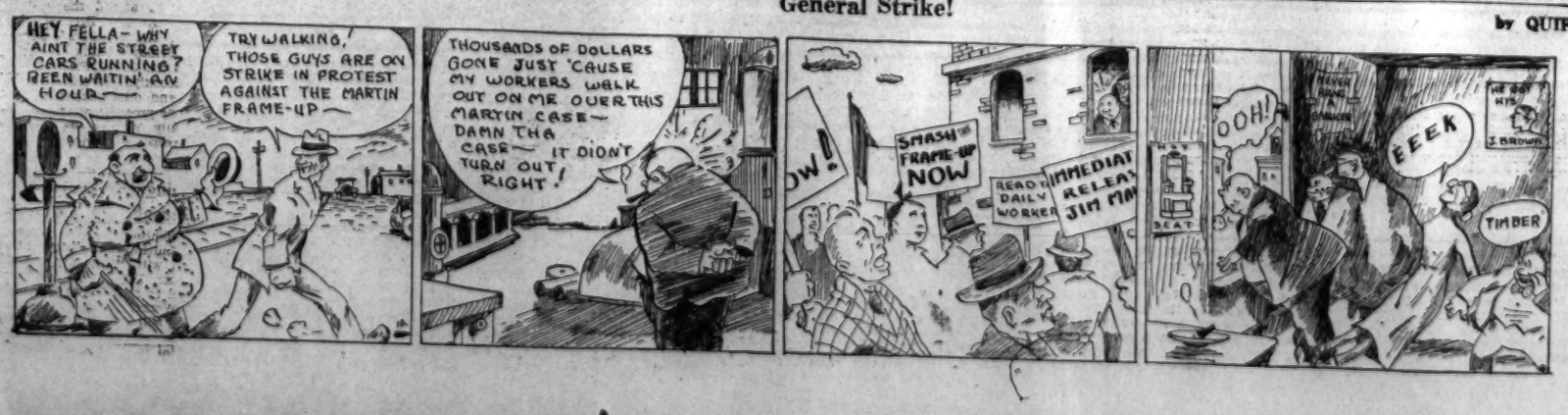
Hold a house party for raising funds for our Daily Worker.

JIM MARTIN

General Strike!

by QUIRT



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MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1933

Save Heywood Patterson!

JUDGE CALLAHAN asked for a verdict of blood. And he got it.

Heywood Patterson, young Negro worker, innocent of any crime but that of having been born into the ranks of an oppressed people, has again been doomed to die in the electric chair.

The ruling class landlords of the Southern plantations, the government, and the courts of Alabama are eager to fling the charred body of this young Negro worker into the upturned faces of the Negro people. Not only the Southern plantation masters, but the entire ruling class of America is eager to answer the rising rebellion of the Negro people and the growing unity of Negro and white workers, with the bodies of the Scottsboro boys as a warning.

Down at Decatur, the capitalist courts openly forgot their hypocritical aloofness and stepped down into the ranks of the running lynch-pack.

The verdict is only the logical fruit of the whole lynch hatred that reeked in the atmosphere of the court. It is only the logical result of the whole lynch spirit that beat in the capitalist press of the South, and in every instrument of ruling class propaganda.

As for the judge, capitalist tool in the hands of his capitalist masters, his every word smoked with lynch lust, that he hardly made any pretense of concealing behind his judicial phrases.

Judge Callahan charges the jury. And for one and a half hours, upon the ears of that Jim-crow jury beat a cunning, insistent, unmistakable lynch cry.

For one and a half hours of his "charge," the capitalist judge spat hatred and sent his blood scream at young Heywood Patterson and his defenders.

And then, at once, exhausted with his brutal tirade, and eager for the execution, he prepared to step down, forgetting in his blood lust, even the formal requirements of his own ruling class justice—he forgot to speak of how the jury might bring in an acquittal!

* * *

IT IS in the hands of an avowed lynch butcher that the nine Scottsboro boys find themselves. It is in the hands of a governmental machine that behind its mask of "impartiality" does the lynch bidding of the plantation masters, that all the Scottsboro boys await their doom!

It is impossible, it passes comprehension that anyone can be calm and indifferent to this cold-blooded lynch butchery!

It is impossible that the toiling masses of America, of the whole world, that any honest human being can witness this ruling class murder without flinging every ounce of his energy to wrest these innocent Negro boys from the hands of the executioners!

The Southern plantation masters have again spoken their determination that the Scottsboro boys must die.

But the final verdict is not with them! It is with us, with the workers of America, with the working class of the world, that the final decision rests!

For three years we have, by our mass might, by our mass protest, stayed the hands of the lynch butchers!

It lies within our power to wrest them from the executioner!

Everywhere, at once, the toiling masses of America and the world must rush to the defense of their Negro fellow comrades, awaiting the final massacre!

* * *

ABOVE all, it is with the Communist Party, revolutionary leader and vanguard of the oppressed masses, that the responsibility lies for the organization of the campaign to save the Scottsboro boys.

The Communist Party, in every district, section, and unit, must begin without a single moment's delay in laying the concrete steps for the mobilization of the masses, for the freedom of Heywood Patterson and the Scottsboro boys.

Upon every Party functionary and member rests the responsibility for the organizing of protest meetings, the sending of telegrams and resolutions to Alabama and President Roosevelt for the release of the boys.

In every trade union local, it rests with the Party and the revolutionary trade union opposition to introduce resolutions of protest.

In the factories, streets, and neighborhoods, the Party units and mass organizations, from top to bottom, must be instantly galvanized for action!

The life of Heywood Patterson is at stake! Can we fail? Action, action and more action, is the necessity! For the freedom of the Scottsboro boys!

"Recovery"—For Whom?

SMOOTH, smiling Roosevelt, ushered in the National Recovery Act with all the ballyhoo of a slick stock salesman.

"RECOVERY," HE SAID. But FOR WHOM?

Today, buried away in the forbidding, expensive pages of a powerful Wall Street organ, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, the answer is given.

In ten short lines of statistics, specially compiled for the eyes of the upper class, not intended for the eyes of the workers, is the extraordinary, damnable answer, the ruling class answer.

For the first nine months of this year, the net profits of 453 of the largest monopoly corporations leaped as if galvanized by an electric shock from $37,000,000 last year to $373,802,000 this year! An increase of over 425 per cent in profits during the last nine months!

That's what the Roosevelt N.R.A. has accomplished for the biggest Wall Street monopoly companies.

That's the main purpose it was intended for—to load more huge profits into the laps of the Wall Street monopolies. That purpose it has accomplished.

Out of whose hide were these profits chiseled? Out of the hides of the workers and ruined farmers.

The N.R.A. codes were the machinery by which the employers were able to sweat more profits out of the toiling masses than ever before.

Through speed-up, through wage cuts masked under the polite name of "minimum wage," through intensified robbery.

And even more, through the Roosevelt jacking up of the prices of all manufactured goods to sky-high levels.

The N.R.A. sent food up 25 per cent in six months. Clothing went even higher. The farmers had to reduce their acreage, and then pay almost double for a shirt, or a new part for their tractors, or for a new supply of fertilizer.

The way the Roosevelt program has worked so as to monopolies bigger profits is clearly seen in the auto and railroad industry, for example.

* * *

IN THE AUTO industry, production during the summer spurt increased ten times as fast as employment increased in the auto factories!

In the railroad industry, the Roosevelt program as worked out through its railroad co-ordinator, Eastman, has permitted the roads to show huge increases in profits, in the face of declining traffic, by keeping the **number of railroad employees down to a minimum of one million men or less**, and through the destruction of many of the working rules wrested from the railroad magnates through long struggle.

More production per worker! That explains just how the 453 biggest Wall Street corporations were able in the last nine months to hack out of the hides of the toiling population the huge 450 per cent increase in profit. The Roosevelt N.R.A. did it for them.

Meanwhile, the real wages of the millions of American workers were driven down below the March level of Hoover. Even the latest report of the A. F. of L. admits that. **It proves that the REAL income of the American masses is now at least 12 per cent lower than it was in March, when Roosevelt was elected by the masses for his promises of recovery! Actually the cut in real wages was much greater, amounting to ten per cent.**

The effect of this Roosevelt slash on the income of the masses is startlingly revealed by the figures on Saving Banks Accounts made public two days ago in the Journal of the American Bankers' Association. These show that within twelve months, there has been a drop of over TWO BILLION dollars in savings accounts. The rising cost of living wipes out even the workers' meagre savings.

Before Roosevelt came in the average savings account was figured at $236. Now it is $63.

And at that less than one person in three has any account at all.

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NOW the Roosevelt government faces a government debt of $23,500,000,000. It's all in government bonds. And the Wall Street banks, insurance companies, investment trusts, own by far the greatest part of these government "debts."

Who got all this tremendous fortune that the government borrowed? Over 85 per cent of it went for war preparations and in enormous subsidies to Wall Street banks, monopolies, etc.—to the very same corporations who are now reporting these tremendous profits.

Let every worker and small farmer ponder on this fact, that within the last six months Roosevelt has handed out through the N. R. A. over $11,000,000,000 in subsidies to Wall Street railroads, banks, and monopoly industries.

The present Roosevelt Chairman of the R.F.C., Jesse H. Jones, got over $63,000,000 for his own little bank in Oklahoma. Just like Dawes got $85,000,000 for his bank in Chicago under Hoover.

These subsidies to the Wall Street monopolies were supposed to provide new jobs for the jobless, and raise wages for the employed.

The actual result has been the opposite. The huge subsidies have stayed at the top, where they were intended to stay, to pay interest on bonds, rents, fixed charges, and dividends to Wall Street.

* * *

WHO will pay for these huge Roosevelt subsidies to Wall Street through the R.F.C. and the N.R.A.? It must eventually come out of the masses in TAXES. That explains why Roosevelt EXTENDED the Hoover excise taxes that take $800,000,000 out of the poorest section of the population every year.

To pay for these subsidies, Roosevelt, through the processing taxes, has already levied an indirect SALES TAX of **over two billion dollars** on the consuming masses.

Meanwhile, the 17,000,000 jobless have not been able to get one cent of Unemployment Insurance for themselves and their families. Roosevelt gives eleven BILLION to the Wall Street monopolies, who in turn increase their profits 425 per cent. But he denies assurance to the starving jobless, because, he says, the budget.

Under Roosevelt, the R.F.C. hands out $10 to the bankers for every $1 for relief.

And even the $3,300,000,000 Public Works Fund, which was to provide jobs and give wages to the 17,000,000 jobless, has been over 85 per cent spent already, to not more than 50,000 jobs resulting, and with starvation wages on the job!

Even the C.W.A. program is just another attempt to continue the main purpose of the Roosevelt government as regards relief—**to make the care of the jobless as cheap as possible for the Wall Street monopolies!**

Billions in subsidies for the Wall Street monopolies! Four Hundred and twenty-five per cent increase in profits! Twenty five per cent rise in the cost of food! Reduction in real income of all wage workers! Ruthless struggle against Unemployment Insurance, to protect profits of the capitalists! That is the Roosevelt program.

So now it is clear as the sun, what kind of recovery the Roosevelt government had in mind when it promised "recovery" in March. It was recovery for Wall Street monopoly capital at the expense of the exploited, propertyless masses.

The statistics hidden away in the Wall Street publications reveal Roosevelt and his program for what they are—tools and servants of the Wall Street monopoly masters.

The Spectator at Decatur —By Burck

Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons:
Section 11 Committee, New York, wins yesterday's drawings with a bid of $25. Other bids, East Side Unit, Jamestown, N. Y., $6.05. Total to date, $382.34.

DIMITROFF ATTACKS NAZIS WHO REFUSE HIM RIGHT TO QUESTION TRIAL WITNESSES

'State Witnesses,' Brought from Concentration Camp, Attack Social-Democratic Leaders for Sabotage of Anti-Nazi United Front

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

AT THE GERMAN BORDER, Dec. 3 (via Zurich, Switzerland).—George Dimitroff, courageous Bulgarian Communist leader on trial for the Reichstag building fire together with Ernst Torgler, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff, vigorously attacked the presiding judge who refused him the right to question the prosecution witnesses yesterday on the ground that Dimitroff had "abused" this right.

"My sole object throughout," Dimitroff declared before the court session at Leipzig, "is to defend myself politically, since this is, supposedly, a political trial. It is not my fault if many of my questions have been disagreeable."

After the judge had interrupted to reprimand him, Dimitroff continued:

"My questions are clear and factual. I am not voluntarily in the prisoner's dock. I would rather work for Communism in freedom. But under the circumstances I naturally utilize the dock as a battlefield for my convictions.

"I cannot help it if the public prosecutor makes his bed and then does not want to lie in it. It is not my fault that guiltless men are accused of arson. I shall continue to defend myself by all available powers!"

Witnesses called from concentration camps and preventive custody—most of them members of the Communist Party and other revolutionary organizations—were unanimous in declaring that although arms had been purchased, it was for defense against Nazis, especially against the expected Storm Troop march on Berlin, and not for an armed insurrection.

These men had been brought to the trial as state witnesses by the Nazis, who had thought they were sufficiently brow-beaten and tortured to renounce their former comrades and aid the prosecution. Instead, all of them, to a man, turned on the prosecution, courageously and steadfastly bringing their testimony to the aid of the four embattled and framed-up Communist defendants.

Prosecutor Parisius, in an attempt to snare the witnesses on the question of the conditions that existed for armed uprising, asked "under what circumstances would Communists attempt to seize power?"

The witnesses were again unanimous in declaring that conditions did not exist in February and March for an immediate struggle for power. The situation, they insisted, did not possess the prerequisites demanded by militant Leninist tactics for a seizure of power. Most of the witnesses testified that, because of the treachery of the Social Democracy, even the struggle for a united front had been insufficiently advanced at the beginning of 1933.

The prosecutor, increasingly irritated as the testimony of the witnesses, one after the other, failed to fulfill his program, was furious as they turned their testimony into an attack on the Nazi prosecution.

Dimitroff attempted to ask a question on the fascist terror and the war danger, but the prosecutor imposed silence.

The presiding judge asked the witness why they now deny preparations for an armed uprising while minutes of previous examinations show that they affirmed these preparations for uprising at a preliminary inquiry. The witnesses insisted again, however, that they had never spoken of an armed uprising, only of anti-fascist defense. If a Communist uprising was mentioned, they declared, it was always accompanied by a statement on prerequisite conditions, which did not exist in February.

The statements referred to by the judge were obviously extorted at previous examinations, or the minutes falsified. This explains why the prosecution called on these witnesses—and also why it has fallen into its own trap.

Dimitroff, 24 Years Ago, Organized Aid for Swedish Workers

NEW YORK.—In 1909, Dimitroff organized help for the workers of Sweden. In the edition of August 30, 1909, the organ of the Trade Union Federation of Sweden, "The Answer," published the following notice:

"Aid from Abroad. From the Trade Union Federation of Bulgaria, a letter has been received which reads as follows: 'Dear Comrades, we send you another 150 francs for the strikers. Greetings for our heroic Swedish comrades in the fight from the organized workers of Bulgaria.

G. Dimitroff, Secretary.

"Before this, the Trade Union Federation of Bulgaria, according to the latest notices, contained only 1,509 members, had sent 200 francs. Considering the weak beginnings and the circumstances of the organization, their gift is extraordinary."

This notice is a document of proletarian solidarity. It shows that Dimitroff, whose life can only be saved by the action of the world proletariat, was already 24 years ago a true Internationalist.

Hunger Marchers in Paris; Socialists Save New Cabinet

Communist Deputies Vote Against New Taxes, Relief Cuts

BULLETIN

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The first contingent of 70,000 Hunger Marchers converging on Paris reached St. Denis, a Communist suburb, on Saturday and were given a rousing welcome by the Communist mayor and other officials and 10,000 workers. The marchers later attempted to enter Paris but were blocked by a huge army of police and troops. They returned to St. Denis to await the arrival of the rest of the Hunger Marchers.

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Socialists Support Cabinet

PARIS, Dec. 3.—With the French Socialist deputies openly supporting the government's plans to balance the budget by further cuts in the social services, increased taxation and other attacks on the toiling masses, the Chamber of Deputies yesterday gave two rapid votes of confidence to the new Camille Chautemps ministry, whose early fall was predicted in all French circles.

The first vote, 391 to 19, was given on Chautemps' appeal for a balanced budget through cuts in wages of the lower paid categories of civil employees, unemployed relief and by new taxes. The second vote, 569 to 11, with only the Communist deputies opposing, was given the new premier's demand for a free hand to take drastic steps in the acute financial crisis, already taking on the proportions of a money panic, and to save the franc and stop the tremendous drain on the French gold reserves growing out of the money panic, increased hoarding, and the attacks on the franc by the cheap American dollar.

U. S. Speeds Building of Big Navy 'Second to None'

Japan Makes Record Appropriation for War; France Rushing Warship Construction

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The demand for a U. S. Navy "second to none" was made again yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Swanson in his annual report to President Roosevelt.

Declaring that the "outstanding event of the year" was the allocation of funds from the National Recovery Act by President Roosevelt for the construction and equipment of 32 new warships, Swanson declared: "The time has come when we can no longer afford to lead in disarmament by example," he stated.

"No such building program has been undertaken by this country," he declared, referring to the huge appropriations for the navy, "since that of the year 1916, when President Wilson sought to bring the Navy of the United States to a position inferior to none."

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Japan Votes Biggest Budget

TOKYO, Dec. 3.—The Japanese Cabinet yesterday voted the largest war budget ever adopted by Japan, amounting to 935,000,000 yen ($289,850,000) for the fighting forces. Of this amount the army gets $138,880,000 and the navy $150,970,000. In addition, other appropriations for the fighting forces are covered up in other items, notably for "relief." In sharp contrast to the appropriations for war purposes, the Cabinet refuses to consider the demands for relief for the impoverished farmers, placing this on the agenda for another meeting.

France Building Big Navy

PARIS, Dec. 3.—With the slogan of "answering the rearming of Germany," the French Naval Ministry is rushing the construction of a powerful French fleet. The 1922 naval program, which laid the basis for an entire new fleet, is being speeded up. After completion of this schedule an additional one for new warships will be presented. A second battle cruiser of 26,000 tons is projected for next year's program.

Ten cruisers and 145 other units have been built since 1922. Two 7,500-ton cruisers and 19 others are on the stocks and two smaller craft are to be laid down immediately. There are also 11 cruisers of 10,000 tons and 7,600 tons and 67 new submarines.

Students Join YCL After Attack on Anti-War Meet

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Dec. 3.—Several new members were recruited to the Young Communist League at an anti-war meeting here after fifteen reactionary high school students, headed by Robert Reed, attempted, by hurling a stench-bomb, to disrupt talks on Youth and War, by Dorothy Zadow and Frank Salez.

Chinese Civil War Spreads as Canton Supports Fukienese

Gen. Tsai Admits Flop of Anti-Red Drive on Eastern Front

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3.—The Canton regime yesterday openly joined the secessionist movement against the Nanking government, launched recently by the war lords of the Fukien province.

The Canton government is demanding the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking dictator, and his premier, Wang Ching-wei, as a condition for peace. The war-lords of Kweichow province are thought to be also supporting the secessionists, while it is reported that those of Kwangsi province have been bribed by Nanking to continue their support of Chiang.

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the 19th Route Army, also issued an appeal to opponents of Chiang within the Nanking camp, to join with the secessionists. In his appeal he admits that he has been forced to suspend operations against the Chinese Red Army in Kiangsi province, but says this is only temporary. The 19th Route Army has been rendered ineffective by successive defeats at the hands of the Red Army. The sympathies of its rank and file are with the emancipated workers and peasants in the Chinese Soviet Republic.

German Food Cost Rises Under Hitler

BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 3.—Food prices have increased under the Hitler fascist dictatorship. The German workers must now pay considerably more for many food necessities than before Hitler came into power, official figures reveal, showing the increasing hardship and misery worked on the masses by Hitler's rule.

Butter now costs 3.40 marks a kilo, whereas in April the price was 2.40 marks. Cheese has gone up 30 per cent in price. Cream is 25 per cent higher than it was in April. German lard has gone up from 1.20 to 1.96 marks. The price of margarine more than doubled since February and is now 1.40 marks a kilo.

Honor Katayama at New Star Casino Meeting, Dec. 10

NEW YORK.—Workers of New York will honor the memory of Sen Katayama, one of the leaders of the Communist International, who recently died at his post in Moscow, with a memorial meeting at the New Star Casino, Sunday, Dec. 10th.

Alexander Trachtenberg, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Charles Krumbein, organizer, district 2, and Chinese and Japanese speakers will address the meeting, at the New Star Casino.

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LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3.—Two hundred and fifty workers gathered at Trade Union Unity League Hall, at a meeting to commemorate the death of Sen Katayama, Japanese working class leader.

Resolutions of protest against Japanese imperialism were passed, and demands were made for the immediate and unconditional release of the 1,969 members of the Japanese Labor Union arrested under the infamous "dangerous thoughts" law of Japan.

Cuba Troops Drop Guns to Greet U.S. Delegation

Visit Dungeons, Are Greeted by Soldiers and Sailors

By HARRY GANNES

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 3.—"You come to Cuba at a moment when the danger of American armed intervention hangs over us," declared Cesar Vilar, secretary of the Cuban National Conferedration of Labor, in his greeting from the revolutionary trade unions to the delegation of the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States.

On the evening of the arrival of the delegation more than 1,500 workers and students filled every available inch of space in the Central High School auditorium to hear the message of solidarity of the American workers and farmers with their Cuban brothers.

Enthusiastic cheers shook the hall when all of the delegates pledged to arouse the American workers against Wall Street armed intervention.

"We hope that the next delegation coming from your country," said Vilar, "will come to a central conference of Soviets. But in order to carry out this conference, it is necessary that the American workers do all possible to mobilize the masses of the United States against intervention and in favor of the agrarian anti-imperialist revolution."

Before the meeting, the delegation fraternized with the sailors, marines and soldiers of Cuba. They visited a large factory and interviewed striking workers.

We first went to Morro Castle. Here in the sub-sea dungeons under Machado, hundreds of workers were tortured and many thrown to the sharks in Havana Bay. Now the Grau-Batista regime is beginning a new regime of terror. Many of the sailors are sympathetic to the revolutionary trade unions and the Communist Party. We are greeted with handshakes on all sides. Sentries put down their guns, grasp our hands and send their greetings to the American workers and farmers.

We are ushered into the office of the commandant of the fortress. He is very polite. He knows the rank and file are enthusiastic over our visit. When he walks out, the subcommandant talks to us freely. Subcommandant Jose Sanchez fought in the American army during the world war. During Machado's regime he was imprisoned for more than a year for revolutionary activities.

"Tell the American workers that their fight against their capitalists is our fight. I work with the Anti-Imperialist League of Cuba. During the reign of Machado I was imprisoned as a Communist. Now I am a Communist, though I do not belong to the Communist Party."

Visit Factory

Next we visited the Tropical bottling factory. More than 700 workers are employed there. All belong to the revolutionary trade union. We talk to the shop chairman, who devotes two or three hours a day on behalf of the union.

"The boss recently sent word that he wanted to cut our wages," he told us. "The workers got together and unanimously told him we would strike if wages were cut. They were not cut. We have the eight-hour day, despite the attempts of the Grau regime to smash our union. We have a delegate in each department and hold frequent meetings discussing conditions. No worker can be fired without the permission of the shop committee."

He proudly showed us a bulletin board put up by the union, telling when delegates meetings were to be held.

Since we organized, we won wage increases. When Machado was in power we received $1.75 a day. Now, despite Grau, that we have been able to organize, our pay is $2 a day.

"What is your opinion of the Grau-Batista regime," I asked. "The Grau San Martin government is a government of bourgeoisie, that is trying to break the united front of the workingclass," he replied. "We send fraternal greetings to the American workers and pledge our solidarity to them."

Just as we were about to leave, the shop chairman said there was one worker in the factory who could read English and had heard of the Daily Worker. He asked if the Daily Worker would not send him a few copies, so he could read of the struggles in the United States to his fellow workers.

Strike in Woolworth

We visited the printers union, where 5,000 are on strike in the capitalist newspapers and printing plants.

Over 1,000 workers in the Woolworth 5 and 10 cent stores all over Cuba have been on strike for over a month. During one of their picketing demonstrations, the police shot at them. No one was hit. But the terror has not broken the strike. The Woolworth Co., American - owned, quite openly bribed most of the capitalist press to fight the strike through a three column appeal, paid for as an advertisement, but printed as news.

Besides the demands for higher wages ($7 per week as against the present $5 and $6) 8-hour-day, union recognition, the girls in the stores have a demand which shows the

Find an Enthusiastic Welcome in Havana Factories

feudal conditions under which they work. If they want to keep their job, they are not allowed to marry. They must work long hours and remain single. One of the outstanding demands of the strike is the right to marry without being discharged.

At the headquarters of the tobacco workers union we were warmly greeted. Tens of thousands of workers belong to this union, and it is one of the strongest and most militant in Cuba.

Some of the tobacco workers are on strike. Every means have been used to break this strike, but of no avail. Union headquarters were raided and sacked. Eighty workers were arrested, including the secretary of the Confederation, Cesar Vilar. The workers forced their release. The Grau government was particularly piqued when the longshoremen, showing their unity with the tobacco workers, refused to load a boat with scab-prepared tobacco. They threatened to force the workers to load the 357,000 cargo at the point of rifles. Still the workers refused. When scabs loaded the tobacco, the workers threatened to extend the strike, and the government ordered the tobacco taken off the ship, which sailed without it.

A speaking tour throughout Cuba has been arranged for the American delegation. We will interview the workers and peasants, and learn of their conditions, and bring to them the pledge of closer bonds in the struggle from the revolutionary and anti-imperialist organizations in the United States.